FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD231703Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Weekly "International Observers' Roundtable" with Valentin Korovikov, PRAVDA correspondent for central and southern Africa; Vikentiy Matveyev, political observer of IZVESTIYA; and Vladimir Dunayev, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio--recorded]

[Text] [Dunayev] Good day, comrades. We propose to analyze only two events today, and not because there is a shortage of events: The concentration of events is so great at the present time that the summer off-season is crammed with them. It is simply that these two events have so many undercurrents that, to be honest, I doubt we will finish in the allotted time.

These events do not have much in common. They both took place in the past week. Both were not unexpected. It had long been known that they were coming. And, finally, both events involve meetings of statesmen.

As for the rest, they are as different as the banks of the Rhine and the Nile. I am referring to the Khartoum assembly of the Organization of African Unity, where 49 African countries were represented, and the Bonn conference of the heads of the seven leading industrial countries of the capitalist world. Let us first discuss the meeting in Bonn.

Bonn Economic Conference

The most objective commentary on this conference did not appear on the pages of newspapers, nor on radio or television. The shortest and most convincing commentary occurred the day before yesterday, Friday, as the Western currency markets were closing for the weekend. The value of the dollar fell considerably in relation to the Japanese yen, the West German mark and even the sick British pound. Gold prices rose steeply and unexpectedly. Currency fever returned. The trouble taken to stabilize the dollar turned out to have been in vain--and this was very nearly the chief aim of the meeting in Bonn.

We will return to this. To begin with, the question is this. The Bonn conference was the fourth of this type to be held. The experience of the first three showed first that the alchemy of capitalist summits cannot discover the philosopher's stone, and, second that that American Montagues and the West European and Japanese Capulets do not intend to sheathe their swords of rivalry and that the trade, economic and currency war continues to rage in Verona, by whatever name one calls it--Rambouillet, Puerto Rico, London or Bonn. That is a list of the places where these meetings have been held. So why is it that again and again, stock and currency exchanges and their brokers held their breath in hope? What is this--hope for a miracle, self-delusion or a psychological mirage? Over to you Vikentiy Aleksandrovich.

[Matveyev] You spoke, Valentin Pavlovich, of the four meetings which have been held in the past 3 years. I think it worthwhile to recall that the very idea of such regular meetings of the heads of the biggest capitalist countries was born in the heart of the so-called Trilateral Commission, formed in 1972 in the United States under the chairmanship of David Rockefeller, which is indicative in itself. The financial oligarchy showed interest in a kind of union of capitalist powers which the United States could dominate. Generally speaking, the unification of the capitalist world under American aegis has been a sort of fond dream of virtually all postwar Washington administrations. This Trilateral Commission included big businessmen, politicians and scientists from the United States, Western Europe and Japan. It is called trilateral because it involves the three centers of power in the capitalist world--the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

In the past 6 years, this commission, which meets regularly, has discussed ways of strengthening the capitalist system and countering pressure from the developing countries in their struggle against the diktat of imperialist monopolies. Strategy toward the socialist countries has also been discussed.

It is curious that almost from the very start of its activity, then governor of Georgia, James Carter, was invited to participate in this commission. His mentor in this commission was Zbigniew Brzezinski, at that time a professor at Columbia University in New York closely linked with the Rockefeller family. He acts virtually as an envoy for them, or rather used to.

Thus, Washington strives to extract the greatest measure of interest and the greatest advantage from the activity and the meetings of these leaders of the capitalist world. And the same goes for the forum which has just been held in Bonn. Admittedly, this time its agenda at first seemed more restricted than previous meetings. It basically dealt with financial and economic affairs. Well, there were serious grounds for this: Callaghan, the British prime minister, pointed out that the economic situation of the West had not improved, but had deteriorated since the London meeting last year. The main thing which alarms all the governments of these countries is the growth of so-called protectionist tendencies--that is,the growth of artificial obstacles and barriers to capitalist trade in the form of new tariffs, protectionist taxes and direct limitations on exports.

The U.S. administration is particularly alarmed by this, since the U.S. balance of payments deficit has now reached a record level. President Carter left for Bonn with serious grievances against Japan and Western Europe, feeling that they are increasingly limiting access to their markets for U.S. goods and that things cannot go on like this.

Well, the governments of these countries also have very serious grievances and demands to lay at Washington's door.

[Dunayev] Yes, Vikentiy Aleksandrovich, very serious grievances. The heads of government and state of the Common Market Nine met in Bremen, which is also in West Germany, a week before the Bonn conference. They worked out a new currency plan for stabilizing international currency rates. This is aimed directly against Washington's current strategy. It is said that Chancellor Schmidt, speaking to Carter on the phone before the Bonn conference, succeeded in convincing him that this plan is not directed against the United States. However, as observers are now reporting and writing, Carter raised rather sharp questions about such a plan at the Bonn conference. In the language of diplomacy they are called sharp questions, but in reality there is naturally great apprehension on the other side of the Atlantic. What can they say, after all: The dollar, which is now one of the reasons for the scrimmaging not only at the conferences, but above all at the stock and currency exchanges, the falling price of the dollar--this is in essence Washington's strategy. On the one hand, it would like to stop the fall in the dollar because it destabilizes the world economy, and, on the other hand, it is thought in Western Europe that a cheap dollar is a way for America to win world export markets and to export unemployment from the United States to Western Europe and elsewhere.

Western Europe demands a reduction in U.S. oil imports. They see this as the cause of the instability of the dollar, and as the reason the dollar is used as a weapon in the trade and currency war. As far as one can gather from the commentaries which followed the conference in Bonn, Carter is in no hurry to accomodate his West European partners. In Japan, there is even more cause for anxiety.

[Matveyev] One can thus evidently conclude that the most immediate concern of the participants of the Bonn meeting is the desire to avoid the further growth of acute contradictions in economic pelations between these countries, which would of course have serious consequences for them. Did it prove possible to do this, or not? The answer will be provided in the near future.

[Dunayev] Vikentiy Aleksandrovich, perhaps this conference, this attempt at a meeting, was brought about by psychological causes--attempts to engender illusions. You see, a sick man always feels better when a consultation is held. He feels that there will be a new medicine and perhaps that will help. And to a certain extent this calculation is justified. I do not wish to say that a meeting of this kind cannot lead to some kind of reasonable tactical compromise which can temporarily ease the suffering during the crisis. This most likely does happen--one should not be simplistic.

[Matveyev] Yes, but it has to be specified here that it is not just a question of economic jolts but of a much more profound crisis. Of course one of the most important aspects of this crisis is that pressure from the developing countries on the developed capitalist powers to end the unjust economic system, which is the heritage of colonial times, has intensified. And in this sense the Bonn meeting is very indicative. The document adopted in Bonn testifies to the fact that the participants direct the main thrust of their foreign economic expansion in the direction of and at the expense of the developing countries.

Therefore, I think it is right to talk of the contours of a particular global policy and strategy aimed at the developing countries or rather against the vital interests of the developing countries.

[Korovikov] Yes, the trend is completely clear, and it seems to me that it has been especially clearly displayed in the past year, when a real wave of neocolonialism has been observed in Africa. This was not limited to just declarations and actions--forces were sent, and many secret machinations, primarily of banking circles and major companies, surfaced and became obvious. We all know the scandalous story involving the British Lonrho Company in Africa. Data published on the profits of the biggest corporations active in Africa again show a considerable excess in their profits from Africa as compared to the average level of world profits.

[Matveyev] Approximately 2.5 times as much.

[Korovikov] Yes, it varies from region to region, but on average it is about that much. I would also like to note the following: In connection with the limited nature of a number of resources, on the world market, certain Western countries are consciously squandering the natural wealth of the Third World countries dependent on them and are conserving their own stocks.

It cannot be said that America or Canada, are poor in certain natural resources--for example, uranium. There is no less uranium there than in Africa, but in Africa major mines are now feverishly being built in various regions. The huge Rossing mine in Namibia, which will produce 5,000 tons of uranium oxide--just one mine--will begin working at full speed by the end of the year. And the interesting thing is that all this uranium has already been bought by long-term contract. The robbery is indeed proceeding on a vast scale. Similarly, the diamond mines in Namibia are virtually exhausted. In Zaire, too, there is an intensification in the plundering of Katanga's wealth. This is one of the reasons for Zaire's economic difficulties and for the dissatisfaction of the population which led to the well-known conflicts.

[Matveyev] It seems to me that this, Valentin Ivanovich, is indeed a very curious aspect. The other day the New York TIMES published a large photograph of one of the enormous depots--and there are many of them in the United States--where strategic raw materials are stored. This was an immense area, mountains of strategic raw materials which had indeed been brought out of Africa, Latin America and Asia.

[Dunayev] It is interesting that you speak about a photograph, Vikentiy Aleksandrovich. I remember seeing a British documentary film recently about how British journalists had tried to photograph the operation of a uranium mine in Namibia. (?They were turned away and had two cameras taken away.)

[Matveyev] Yes, the British Rio Tinto Company is in charge there.

[Dunayev] Yes, yes, yes.

[Matveyev] It's a real concentration camp--they don't let anyone come near.

Well, it seems to me that in order to end, to complete, our discussion of the Bonn meeting, we ought to dwell briefly on the role played at this meeting by the question of relations between the seven major capitalist countries and the socialist countries. It must be said that so far nothing in the press concerning this meeting indicates that this question was subjected to any sort of detailed discussion and examination.

[Dunayev] Vikentiy Aleksandrovich, quite recently in Washington, at the May session, they discussed this quite sufficiently.

[Matveyev] There, that's precisely what I wanted to talk about. The point is that a very definite demarcation line has already appeared in Washington between the United States, the U.S. administration, on one hand, and the majority of Western European countries on the other. Carter did not manage to impose on his NATO partners the anti-Soviet declaration he desired at the Washington meeting.

And if the question of relations with the socialist countries was not discussed in Bonn, it was not because the U.S. President would not have liked such a discussion. On the contrary: For how did Carter begin his visit to the Federal Republic of Germany? He began it with a stop in West Berlin, which the Italian magazine EUROPEO the other day described as virtually the beginning of a cold war by the United States. What does this magazine mean? That there was nothing accidential in what Carter did or said in West Germany and West Berlin: The demonstrative parade of U.S. tank units, the show of arms designed for nuclear projectiles, the announcement of the forthcoming arrival in Europe of the latest models of strategic bombers, the stepping up of the military presence and the strengthening of NATO. The main task, says this magazine, was not to discuss the question of how to reduce oil imports or to halt Japan's trade offensive, but to make pronouncements against "the other world" which so alarms Carter--against the socialist countries. But this attempt by the American President and the Washington administration was a glaring failure.

Khartoum OAU Summit

[Dunayev] Now about the second meeting he promised to analyze today. The 15th Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Member-Countries of the Organization of African Unity was held at a most crucial moment for the future of Africa. How do you assess the significance of the present forum, Valentin Ivanovich?

[Korovikov] Let me begin with a few statistics, which in this case are also of direct political significance. Khartoum--despite the fact that this is one of the most unpleasant towns in Africa, situated as it is on the Nile surrounded for hundreds of kilometers by desert, and the temperature reaches 45 to 47 degrees in the shade in July--despite such a climate the meeting had the greatest number of participants since the 1965 summit.

This week 30 heads of state and 4 heads of government met and worked there. You know that the Organization of African Unity includes 49 independent African states. I think that such an influx of high-ranking guests to this session in Khartoum was linked directly with the great concern and intense feeling of responsibility on the part of its leaders for the fate of the continent.

Indeed, the past year in the life of Africa has been very stormy and very disturbed. Not since 1960 has there been such strong pressure on Africa by the imperialist powers, nor such attempts to halt the process of the liberation movement in Africa, to reestablish virtually colonial relations with a number of African countries, to begin to boss and dictate there again. The meeting in Paris, which resulted in the creation of African security forces to be used in a way advantageous and necessary to the imperialist world, aroused an angry protest from the African public and its progressive leaders.

The terrible tragedy played out in Shaba, which involved imperialist troops from Western Europe, showed the African leaders the danger involved in these attempts by the West to dictate new conditions--both political and economic--to independent African countries. This danger has been a visible cloud over the OAU itself, because all these brazen actions have been occurring with total neglect for the OAU and its charter and rights. We know that, although the OAU has not always acted effectively in its 15 years, it has helped to a great extent to resolve conflicts on African soil, has reconciled quarreling sides and has provided an opportunity for the Africans themselves to sort out their affairs and avoid open conflicts.

It is this objective position of Africa as yesterday's colonies of the imperialist world and as some gigantic world hamlet perhaps being exploited by imperialism that is creating the opportunity for certain united actions.

Take this Khartoum conference. Over the past few days of speeches by speakers and heads of state at the conference, no one, not even among the right wingers at this forum, risked an open defense of imperialist interference in African affairs. Now if we analyze these speeches, we see that the main tone of the speeches and the main line of this conference is still anti-imperialism. Even those leaders who usually take up pro-Western and proimperialist positions were forced to keep silent.

Take the problem of Rhodesia, which has once again been under discussion. This conference did not admit the delegation from Rhodesia--a group representing the well-known Rhodesian figure, Sithole, who has now formed an alliance with Smith. It was simply not admitted--thus, despite the fact that the West is attempting to flirt with these collaborators and to impose on Rhodesia some sort of compromise with Smith, the OAU is firmly adhering to the position that Smith must be removed and that quite different forces, representing the people of Zimbabwe, should be speaking there and not those people who are attempting to reach agreement with the butcher of the Zimbabwean people.

This problem always remains one of the most important in the OAU, but now another problem has become very important and is uniting the OAU and the majority of its members on an anti-imperialist basis. I have already mentioned it--the threat to the sovereignty of Africa and of direct military interference by various imperialist powers in African affairs. This was perhaps the most burning and most discussed problem. Rather than speaking without proof or reiterating things you already know--such as the Zaire intervention and the events in Shaba--I would like to add other very recent examples which show that blatant imperialist threats to Africa have appeared in recent months. I shall tell you briefly about how the government of the small oceanic republic of the Comoro Islands was overthrown.

It appears to be a very real political detective story, but essentially it is the most open political piracy. A trained detachment of West European mercenaries hired a small vessel, which set out from a port in France. Without calling at a single port for almost a whole month, it arrived at the Comoro Islands. This detachment of cutthroats, led by Bob Denard, the well-known mercenary who has fought in many African countries against the liberation movement, landed on the beach not far from the presidential palace, seized the palace after killing its guards--a few days later the overthrown president was himself killed--and established a military junta, which to all intents and purposes became a pawn in their hands. This was demonstrated by the fact that for the first time in the history of mercenary activities, at least in Africa, the head of the mercenaries, Bob Denard, is now a member of the Comoro Islands Government.

This is an absolutely fantastic story of crime. It was hardly fortuitous that when a Comoro Islands delegation from this government installed by mercenaries arrived in Khartoum, the OAU and its conference of foreign ministers refused to recognize its authority.

[Dunayev] (?Who then was behind this?) Indeed, a very similar attempt recently failed in Benin. Is this diplomacy-by-mercenaries merely a continuation of gunboat diplomacy?

[Korovikov] Yes, I would say it is diplomacy by a band of pirates. You land some hired cutthroats in a state, where they kill the people who are not to your liking. Behind this are the former mother-countries which do not like governments which defend their national interests, become disobedient, start to pursue an independent policy, carry out reforms within the country and above all restrict the arbitrary actions of foreign capital and foreign politicians from the mother-country or other imperialist powers.

[Dunayev] Is it known, then, who fitted out this steamer and provided the weapons?

[Korovikov] It is not exactly known. It is known that the finance was provided by some right-wing circles in France. That is clear. There is a large group of companies and persons in France who have been connected with the former French empire for decades and owned great interests in it, and in certain countries still own such interests. And they have no desire to lose strategically important positions. The Comoros are situated at the entrance to the Mozambique Strait and on the world's main oil routes. They also want to maintain economic control over these territories.

[Dunayev] Similar expeditions could be fitted out in the future and sent to the Seychelles Islands or to Madagascar.

[Korovikov] Not only "could be fitted out," but I think such expeditions have been undertaken. Not all of them have been as successful as Bob Denard's high-handed action against the Comoros. Last month I was in the Seychelles, and during a press conference the republic's president openly stated that an almost identical operation had been planned against his government. He had learned that there was a small vessel in the Kenyan port of Mombasa which had been hired for this purpose and which was to deliver these pirates to overthrow the lawful government of the republic.

[Dunayev] Meanwhile, in Bonn a special communique against international terrorism was adopted. But surely all this is international terrorism.

[Korovikov] Piracy is its most brazen characteristic. This is not the first time that imperialist policy has declared all sorts of lofty principles and has issued statements, while actually supporting real piractical political organizations or detachments.

The same thing is to all intents and purposes happening now in southern Africa. Take the last raid on a Namibian camp in Angola, when hundreds of people were killed. This is real mass murder, in which neither children nor old people were spared, and virtually all the people in the camp were wiped out.

[Dunayev] I think that for the heads and leaders of "the seven," terrorism and piracy are what are committed against them, and where it occurs in the Third World, it is a noble action that they support.

[Korovikov] Involving a rescue or some or other settlement there.

[Dunayev] Yes, indeed.

[Korovikov] It seems to me, therefore, that the Khartoum meeting will have a great and important influence on the policy of many African countries. In the final analysis, I am deeply convinced it will promote an anti-imperialist development of events in Africa, despite all the intrigues and the actions undertaken in the past year by imperialism. The main enemy of Africa remains imperialism and exploitation of the peoples and wealth of that continent. Without this anti-imperialist struggle and without the opposition to this neocolonialist onslaught, the independent African countries cannot make progress.

[Dunayev] Our time has run out and we come to the end of our talk. Thank you, comrades, for your attention.

UPCOMING BELGRADE NONALINED MEETING 'NOTICEABLE EVENT'

Significance of Meeting

LD230952Y Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 23, TASS--TASS commentator Rudolf Gladkikh writes:

The scheduled conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries is to open in the Yugoslav capital on July 24. It will be the final stage of preparations for the sixth summit conference of nonaligned countries scheduled to be held in Havana (Cuba) next year.

The Belgrade forum is a noticeable event in international life. It is to be held at a time when efforts to step up the struggle for curbing the arms race, in defence of freedom and independence of peoples, is becoming an increasingly topical objective. The plans for the production of the neutron bomb drawn up by the Pentagon, the interference of the NATO member countries in the affairs of the African states, the escalation of U.S. military presence in the Pacific and Indian oceans are a reminder to the developing countries that imperialism has not abandoned its attempts to try to impede the independent development of young states.

The recent summit meeting in Bonn of leaders of the seven major capitalist states, which amongother issues also discussed the question of trade and economic relations of the West with the developing countries, has again shown that imperialism intends as earlier to look for a way out of the protracted economic crisis in the exploitation of natural and manpower resources of the Asian, African and Latin American countries, to preserve the unequal trade and economic relations with former colonies to the detriment of their national interests.

The nonalignment movement has now become a powerful international force. It was born on an anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist basis and is making an important contribution to the strengthening of universal peace. This was reflected also in the results of the session of the coordination bureau of nonaligned countries, which closed in the freedom island in May this year. Discussed in Havana was above all the question of stepping up the struggle for peace and security, against the imperialist policy of diktat and aggression, for ensuring equitable international cooperation and the right of peoples to decide their destiny themselves.

The final document of the session noted that durable and lasting peace on earth can be ensured only on the basis of general and complete disarmament. Participants in the session addressed the special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly with a call for taking effective measures to end the arms race, above all the production of nuclear weapons. They condemned the policy of interference and pressure pursued by the forces of imperialism vis-a-vis the Latin-American countries, the attempts of imperialism to undermine the national liberation movement in Africa, to create a split in the relations between the countries of that continent.

There is no doubt that the participants in the forthcoming forum in Belgrade can make an important contribution to a further development of the struggle in defence of peace and security of peoples, against fresh intrigues of imperialism, for deepening detente in the interests of all countries.

Agenda Endorsed

LD222322Y Moscow TASS in English 2148 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 22, TASS--The Preparatory Committee of the conference of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries held its first meeting here today. The committee approved the account on activities of the Coordination Bureau, endorsed the draft agenda of the conference.

There are 17 items on the agenda. In accordance with the agenda, the participants in the conference are to give a general appraisal of activities of the nonaligned movement in a period after the Fifth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries in Colombo in 1976, to analyse the development of the international situation in the mentioned period, to consider the main trends of development of the process of relaxation of international tension and of enhancing the role of the nonalignment movement in that sphere. The participants in the conference will discuss a number of international problems, such as the situation in the south of Africa, in the Middle East and in Cyprus, the situation in Europe and in the Mediterranean (including the proclamation of the Mediterranean a zone of peace and cooperation), realisation of the declaration on proclamation of the Indian Ocean a peace zone, Latin American problems, the Korean issue, the problem of non-interference in internal affairs of states, the progress of implementation of the declaration on foreign military forces in colonies and in non-self-government territories.

One of the items on the agenda envisages the discussion of the disarmament problem and the results of the recent UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament.

On the agenda are also an item on establishing "a new international economic order", item on invigoration of cooperation between the non-aligned states in the economic sphere, in the sphere of information, on coordination of activities of a group of non-aligned countries at the United Nations and, specifically, at the coming 33rd session of the UN General Assembly, intensification of the guiding role of the non-aligned countries in the "Group of 77". The agenda points out that the delegates will discuss the role of the non-alignment movement in the struggle for peace, independence, free development, equal international cooperation, will outline ways and means of strengthening unity and solidarity between the participants in the movement. The last item on the agenda envisages preparations for the 6th summit conference of non-aligned countries in Havana in 1979.

Malta's representative has suggested that the question of making the Mediterranean a zone of peace and cooperation be included as a separate item into the agenda. After a short discussion, it was proposed that the problem be included into the item on the situation and development of events in Europe. But Malta so far did not give up its demand that the question be made a separate item on the agenda. Some countries expressed reservations over inclusion into the agenda of the question of Western Sahara. The decision was to leave that item on the agenda, with the mention of the reservations made.

Bolivia's representative said that his country because of the recent changes removes the request of its full-fledged membership status. The decision has been taken to grant Pakistan the guest status. On Monday morning, the Preparatory Committee will select the conference's bureau made of president, seven deputies, chairmen of political and economic committees, and the main reporter of the conference.

The conference opens [words indistinct] of July 25. Its plenary meetings will be open. Political and economic committees will be behind closed doors.

WFTU ISSUES STATEMENT ON BONN ECONOMIC SUMMIT

ID231704Y Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Prague, July 23, TASS--At the recent conference in Bonn the bosses of the capitalist world have again agreed on joint actions behind the backs of working people, and to the detriment of their interests, says a statement by the World Trade Union Federation, published here. The seven heads of state decided to continue the policy of "tough economy" in the interest of the multi-national monopolies. Agreements reached in Bonn, notes the document, fail to solve the problem of unemployment. The measures adopted are contrary to the interests of the toiling people and people who come out for the development of genuine international cooperation.

ECOSOC INVESTIGATES ALLEGED U.S. TRADE UNION VIOLATIONS

ID221305Y Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 22, TASS--The U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) passed a decision on holding an investigation in connection with the charge made against the United States of a serious violation of trade union freedoms and human rights. An official complaint of the World Federation of Trade Unions in connection with the short work made by the U.S. authorities over figures of the movement for the independence of Puerto Rico was tabled [proposed] at the ECOSOC session being currently held here. Rafael Caballero Santa, one of the leaders of local trade unions, was brutally murdered last October. A special commission of the International Labour Organization is to carry out the investigation, whose results it will report to ECOSOC.

PRELIMINARY UNGA AGENDA REFLECTS DESIRE FOR PEACE

LD221140Y Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 22, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Makurin reports:

The preliminary agenda of the 32nd session of the U.N. General Assembly, which was published here, is a reflection of the striving of peoples of the world for a broadening and deepening of detente, for strengthening international peace and cooperation. The agenda of the session, which is scheduled to open on September 19, 1978, includes 129 questions of the present-day international situation, central to which is the problem of disarmament and eradication of the last vestiges of the colonialist system.

Special attention is to be devoted to the Soviet peace initiative meeting the most vital demands of the present, and as the recent special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly showed, has been positively evaluated by an overwhelming majority of states.

The delegates to the session will have to discuss issues in connection with the adoption of concrete measures for disarmament and curbing the arms race. Among them are the Soviet proposals directed at banning the development and production of new types of mass destruction weapons and new systems of such weapons, chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons, a full and comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons tests.

The delegates to the 32nd session are to discuss the report of the special committee on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in international relations. There is a wide-spread conviction in the international community that the conclusion of a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations proposed by the Soviet Union would meet the vital interests of all peoples and contribute towards a further strengthening of international peace and security, progress of the entire mankind.

On the agenda is also the question of convocation of a world conference on disarmament, whose initiative is known to have been put forward by the Soviet Union.

The 32nd session of the U.N. General Assembly is also to examine issues in connection with a quest of ways for a settlement of the Middle-East crisis and the Cyprus problem.

The agenda also includes the question of South Africa, which is an expression of serious concern of the international community in connection with the explosive situation in the south of Africa, where the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism are trying to suppress the national liberation movement.

UNITED STATES

SOVIET NOTE DEPLORES HOSTILITY AGAINST OFFICES IN U.S.

LD230110Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Test of a note of protest forwarded by the Soviet United Nations Mission to the United States and to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim deploring the "increasing hostile and provocative actions against Soviet offices in the United States"]

[Text] On July 10th, 1978, a bomb exploded in the Soviet Intourist office. By mere coincidence of circumstances no one was hurt. The American authorities should know who performed that criminal assault especially since there was no attempt to conceal the fact. According to American reports the group known in America under the name of armed Jewish resistance has declared that it is responsible for the bomb explosion in the Intourist office.

There have also been hostile gatherings in front of the Soviet United Nations Mission. Their participants were interfering with the normal functioning of the mission, resorting to open threats of violence toward Soviet citizens and were calling for a victimization of Soviet people. Anonymous calls were made at the mission threatening the assassination of leading workers of the mission and other Soviet offices in New York.

In any society, such scandalous actions are usually qualified as criminal. It is to be stated, however, that the authorities of the recipient country have failed to take appropriate measures to end with the infringements on the security and dignity of the mission and its staff, which cannot be qualified other than the act of connivance with such actions.

The above-mentioned provocative and hostile acts are a component part of a campaign launched in the United States with the aim of fanning anti-Soviet sentiments among the American population. The Soviet Mission calls attention once again to the impermissible campaign of hostile actions which may lead to serious consequences and declares its strong protest at the continuing failure of the authorities of the recipient country to take necessary steps to insure security and normal working conditions for the staff of the mission and other Soviet offices in New York in violation of American commitment to known international agreements.

CARTER PRESS CONFERENCE REVEALS INCONSISTENCY, DUPLICITY

LD220005Y Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Bracketed passages are variations from TASS Russian version at 1512 GMT on 21 July]

[Text] Washington, July 21, TASS--Lately the U.S. Government has taken a number of actions that resulted in a worsening of Soviet-American relations. It has just been announced in Washington that the administration has decided to impose new discriminatory restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union. Continuing are the attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the USSR under the false pretext of "protecting" human rights.

This course has caused serious anxiety among the American public. All public opinion polls show that the vast majority of the American public continues to support the policy of detente and the development of Soviet-American relations.

These sentiments found their reflection at the press conference held by President Carter yesterday. The President was asked many questions about the policy of the United States in respect of the Soviet Union. His answers, however, were marked by inconsistency and duplicity.

Taking into account the open criticism of the administration's "tough [harsh] course" by prominent politicians, business circles and some important press publications, President Carter contended that "I know that we cannot interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union." [J. Carter asserted he did not intend "to interfere in the Soviet Union's internal affffairs."] He also assured that "I would like to have better relationships with the Soviets."

"We have continued our discussions with the Soviet Union on SALT and other matters," he said. "We would like to enhance trade with the Soviet Union."

But these good wishes were nullified by President Carter's replies to the concrete question "how you are leaning on the sale of the Dresser equipment to the Soviet Union?"

"We," he said, "terminated the sale of a very advanced computer to the Soviet Union", and he also added that he had applied the control over export to the equipment that may result in increased oil production in the Soviet Union.

Also reflected at the press conference was the indignation of the American public that while official Washington depicts spies and traitors convicted in the Soviet Union as "champions of justice" and intercedes for them, it turns a deaf ear and shows disinterest in the fate of thousands of political prisoners who, as admitted even by the United States chief delegate to the United Nations, Andrew Young, languish in American prisons.

Mr President, James Carter was asked, members of your administration, including yourself, have often cited the findings of international organisations about prisoners in other countries. Why is it then that you decided not to accept [why haven't you acknowledged] findings with respect to revered Chavis and the Wilmington 10, and also are you not aware or concerned that what is called by some black leaders a dichotomy in your human rights policy with respect to foreign dissidents and with respect to human rights in this country is threatening your black constituency?

President Carter only said that he was "concerned about human rights violations in our own country as well as others." But he repeated his old position of "noninterference" into the destiny of American political prisoners, contending that "there is no legal basis for further action" in respect of the Wilmington 10.

President Carter was asked many questions concerning the growth of inflation in the United States, the strike struggle, etc. He admitted that "the average increase in cost of health care per year has been more than twice as much as the overall inflation rate" and that this enormous increase in costs has "burdened down the American people."

BRZEZINSKI CONCEPT OF CONFRONTATION 'HAS NO PROSPECTS'

LD240146Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0713 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 24 July, TASS--Below follows an article by Sergey Vishnevskiy: "The Concept of Confrontation," published in PRAVDA today:

Heated discussions have recently been taking place on the banks of the Potomac on the question of the direction of U.S. foreign policy.

Many Washington politicians and diplomats believe that Zbigniew Brzezinski, chief of the National Security Council [NSC] and presidential assistant, has a considerable and far from beneficial influence over the formation of this policy.

NSC officials are saying that their chief formulated the foreign policy concepts which he is trying to implement within U.S. policy back in the days when professor, doctor of philosophy and "Sovietologist" Brzezinski was in charge of the Research Institute on Communist Affairs at Columbia University. It was there that he distinguished himself as the author of the theory of "evolution" (or "erosion") of socialist society and the policy of "bridgebuilding." Toward the end of the sixties, having changed his qualifications and become a "globalist," Brzezinski also took on the problems of U.S. relations with other highly developed capitalist states, as well as developing countries.

The professor himself asserts: "On the whole, my views are consistent from the viewpoint of strategy, although they are very fluctuating from the viewpoint of tactics." He hastens to recommend study of his opinions contained in books published since 1960 and not of the one in the present official statements which, apparently, reflect the "fluid tactics."

We have here in front of us the work: "The Soviet Bloc--Unity and Conflict" published, incidentally, in 1960. Here the strategic thought is exposed completely. In the first place, the book puts forward the theory of "evolution" which aims at subverting the socialist system. Having placed this work at the top of the recommended reading list, Brzezinski also confirms his present fidelity to the anticommunist credo. Indeed, this is the cornerstone of his views. A theme of rejection of the world of socialism, of confrontation with the USSR and our fraternal countries runs throughout the professor's works, up to and including his latest work "America in a New World," the manuscript of which is, for the time being, kept in a safe at the Harper and Row publishing house.

Soon after Brzezinski was appointed the President's assistant, the White House decided to postpone indefinitely the publication of this new work. The reason this manuscript was subjected to a secret Washington censor is understandable from the very curious extracts published in the summer of 1976 in the journal FOREIGN POLICY under the notable title "America in a Hostile World."

Judging by this publication, the university professor was far more open than the heads of the NSC. He conveyed expressively the mood of certain circles in the biggest capitalist country which were alarmed at the changes taking place in the world. Looming up before him is the "specter of an isolated America, encircled by a hostile world." "The world appears hostile," Brzezinski explains, "because world reality is at great variance with U.S. values and aspirations...A precipice has opened up between America and many parts of the globe.... The conviction has been widely disseminated abroad that the foreign expansion of U.S. business, especially in the form of the multinational companies, is a new form of U.S. political and economic imperialism." But is this not the case? In a different part of his work the author himself calls big business in the United States "the energetic, expansionist and exploiting force with regard to those that are weaker."

The general tendency, he complains further, is to develop socioeconomic systems different from the American system of "corporate property." "The national economic policy in a number of countries--particularly, but not only, in Latin America and Africa--has assumed an anti-American and anticapitalist bias."

This turns out to be the reason that the ruling elite of the United States is seized by what the author calls a "siege mentality".

There is an emerging "philosophical and political isolation which may in time become economic and social" and is unprecedented in American history. The professor already foresees the "nightmare" of "capitalism in one country."

And even at home, in "fortress America," there is no rest for the tormented spirit. The "technotronic golden age" proclaimed by Brzezinski himself 10 years ago with much pomp has, on his own admission, merely made "more apparent the defects of U.S. society." Of these defects he has written eloquently in another book: "There is something horrifying and shameful in a society that can, at one and the same time, change man's relation to the universe by sending him to the moon, wage a war abroad which a considerable proportion of the people rejected with contempt, maintain the biggest military forces in the country's history and fight in the streets against the revolution in race relations...."

Brzezinski sees everywhere closing around the U.S. ruling circles the rings of social discontent, ideological alienation and political protest. The nearest of them is too close for comfort: the black ghettoes. But beyond them, outside America's borders, are, according to his contemptuous description of the developing countries, the same ghettoes: vast countries populated by hundreds of millions of people which are dependent on international capital. "The hardships of the urban ghettoes in the United States are similar to the global plight of the least developed countries, particularly in Africa and Asia," he writes. And what can be expected of ghetto dwellers? Only "active outbursts of anger."

The problem of preserving capitalism naturally worries Brzezinski most of all. The progress of world development, he admits in one of his articles, is fraught with "potential revolutionary consequences for the social and political structure of developed capitalist societies."

In a "memorandum for the Cabinet members" signed by the head of the National Security Council, the following expression can be found: "We are striving to resurrect America's optimism...." But if optimism has to be resurrected on the other side of the ocean, this means that it does not exist here. Nor is Brzezinski himself notable for it. The journalist Jonathan Power, who has studied the professor's works thoroughly, asked him not so long ago: "I discern in your writings an extraordinary pessimism, particularly with regard to the Third World... What is the solution to this situation?" "I have no utopian solutions," the President's assistant said, throwing up his arms and proceeded to give an extremely gloomy assessment of the situation in many regions of the globe. He admitted that he knew of no real solutions leading to the "final aim--the prosperity and well-being of the people."

It is not surprising that with such deep philosophical pessimism, the professor finds himself among the adherents of the "school of international conflicts" which is widespread among American scientists. For him conflict and tension are inherent phenomena of public life. And this being so, conflicts become natural and unavoidable. The scientific and technical revolution merely aggravates tension. One cannot even speak of a truly stable peace and security for the peoples. In the book "Between Two Ages" the forecast for the development of the international situation says: "There will be no global agreement on security in the forseeable future."

After becoming the head of the NSC, Brzezinski continued as before to preach the theory of the naturalness of international conflicts: "We live in a real world after all. It is a world of competition and conflicting interests." Only recently he said: "There are many axes of conflict in the world--the traditional (?) conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States: new conflicts with newly born countries, racial conflicts, conflicts between north and south; they intersect, and the more they intersect, the more dangerous they become."

By no means do all U.S. scientists and politicians share this concept. So, Brzezinski was all the more satisfied to find views similar to his own in Peking. During his visit to the PRC in May he noted that he and the Chinese leaders held views in common and described Hua Kuo-feng's analysis of the international situation as "brilliant."

According to Brzezinski's logic, in a world full of conflicts it is only possible to pin one's hopes on force. "It is only America, he reckons, which is strong enough to bring order in a world hostile to it." But who gave the United States the right to global leadership. After all he himself wrote in one of his works that America "promotes instability, grief and disillusionment" abroad, and "in the Third World the United States makes social contradictions worse." According to Brzezinski, the right to lead the world is the right of the strong.

This is how they conceive of a "new world order." Washington stands at the head of the capitalist "triangle of force" (the United States-Western Europe-Japan). The "nouveaux riches"--the reactionary regimes of the oil-extracting countries like Saudi Arabia--are tethered to the triangle.

As for the socialist countries, it would not be bad to "differentiate" and then "assimilate" them. (Brzezinski's expression)

The whole structure of the "new world order" is set off against the "global equivalents of the American black ghettoes," that is, the developing countries, for which Brzezinski predicts the perpetuation of backwardness. The Nigerian paper DAILY TIMES, logically sees in this approach "contempt and disadain" for Africa and the other developing regions.

To create the "new order" Washington needs military might to outdo all and sundry, as the theoretician transparently hints. He does not hide his nostalgia for lost strategic superiority: "I do not consider nuclear superiority to be senseless. Strategic superiority can influence political behavior." Is this not why the professor attacked the first Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic arms (SALT) in 1972 based on the principle of the equality of the two sides? And is this not why he is now trying for unilateral advantages for the United States in the new stage of the SALT talks?

American peace supporters were shocked to hear the professor's cold-blooded public discourse on the consequences of a thermonuclear catastrophe. He was not ashamed to tell J. Power that he recommended, "without too much hesitation," that the U.S. president press the "nuclear button" in a case of "necessity." And he added to this, that "approximately 10 percent of mankind would die" as a result of a nuclear war; "from the analytical point of view, this would not mean the destruction of mankind." People of good will are rejecting such inhuman analyses, which boil down to an attempt to force the people to come to terms with the idea of the "admissibility" of a nuclear world war.

Answering the questions of the VORWAERTS weekly, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recently said: "The heartlessly quantitative approach to the prospects of nuclear war, which is popular in some other countries is alien to us--an approach, according to which a certain percentage of victims from the civilian population is declared "acceptable." We are not at all cheered by the prediction, which one can hear in the West, that "only 10 percent" of the earth's population would die during a nuclear world war, and that this is not so bad; it is not the end of the world. We would not wish anyone, not a single person, to be included in this 10 percent."

Brzezinski also supports the use of force against national liberation movements. He stubbornly defended the Vietnamese adventure and even now asserts that it was allegedly not an imperialist war but merely an "unpleasant phenomenon."

"We must let it be clearly understood by the enemy," he said in February 1968, "that our forces will remain, that we want to go on (remaining in Vietnam) for another 30 years; we are richer and stronger."

According to this scenario, the war in Vietnam was to have gone on until the end of the century. But, evidently, the collapse of the military adventure did not do the professor any good either. An idee fixe of the presidential assistant is the creation of mobile gendarme forces to be brought in quickly from the United States to the Near East, Africa and Asia. The Pentagon's participation in the NATO intervention in Zaire fully accords with his concept.

Detente, naturally, does not figure in Brzezinski's theory of international conflicts. The "cold war" was much to be preferred, for it benefitted the United States, "keeping the USSR within the boundaries established by the strategists of the doctrine of the containment of communism." The scholar met the beginning of the positive moves in Soviet-American relations with a sharply critical opus, whose title speaks for itself: "The Deceptive Structure of Peace."

It is true that he defines detente as "a combination of rivalry and cooperation," but he still puts the stress on rivalry, for which there is "substantiation" in his scholarly works, too: "In the foreseeable future the Soviet Union will remain too strong in the international arena not to be the main rival of the United States." This negative approach is in sharp contrast to the official statements of the White House on the desirability of improving relations with the USSR and achieving a "rapprochement from which both sides can profit." Noting this contradiction, Americans doubt the genuineness of Washington's promise to develop the process of detente. And this is a matter not of the style, but of the essence of U.S. diplomacy.

"Brzezinski is evidently filled with determination to maintain a foreign policy course for crises and antagonism," Senator G. McGovern states. Realistically minded politicians and legislators in Washington realize that the concept of confrontation goes against the fundamental national interests of the United States, against the desire of the overwhelming majority of Americans for a deepening of detente. Prominent public figure E. McCarthy warns: "Bad ideas have bad consequences."

The theories and recommendations of the head of the National Security Council are undoubtedly causing no small damage to the cause of detente. But they do not take into consideration the most important realities of the contemporary world--the growth of the forces of world socialism, a reliable bulwark of peace and progress, the scope of popular movements for social and national liberation and growing rebuff of peoples to adherents of a policy "from a position of strength." In the final analysis, the concept of confrontation has no prospects. And it is useful for the Washington strategists to understand this.

ZORIN: U.S. LACKS UNDERSTANDING OF POLITICAL REALITIES

LD220230Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Commentary by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] There has been a deafening clamor in America over the sentences passed by Soviet courts on several law-breakers. Since you've heard the arguments your media are using, let me present the other side of the case. I wonder how many Americans would like it if political leaders and media of another country were to try to tell them what they should and should not do. Quite possibly some Americans take exception to the Soviet way of life. In turn there are many things in America Soviet people don't like.

We don't like the fact that business interests are in a position to exploit the work of millions of Americans. We don't like it that Americans are deprived of such an elementary human right as the right to employment. We do not like it that the blacks, Chicanos, Indians and other minority groups are treated as second-class citizens. We don't like the unequal position of American women. Still and all we see no reason to interfere in American affairs and preach to Americans. Somehow Americans will cope with their troubles.

But at the same time Soviet people have no intention of letting Americans interfere in their affairs. We have our own way of life, our own laws, our own understanding of democracy. That there are attempts at interference only shows that some people have no understanding of political realities.

Senator Jackson and Senator Goldwater, among others, have urged breaking off economic, cultural and other contacts with the Soviet Union. This is indeed a provincial attitude. Do they think the Soviet Union stands to gain more from such contacts than the United States? The Soviet Union has reached its present state of a major world power by relying on its own resources. Senator Jackson's threats can hardly upset us. As for Barry Goldwater's thunderbolts, before Goldwater starts to preach to others about human rights he might do well to give Americans an account of his ties with the Arizona mafia and reveal the reasons for the mysterious death of American newsmen who tried to get to the bottom of his shady dealings. What a caricature of democracy. A senator connected with the criminal underworld poses as champion of human rights.

Unquestionably the man behind this latest anti-Soviet campaign understands that pressuring the Soviet Union will not get them far. Their concern is not human rights. They know that human rights are not in jeopardy in the Soviet Union. The campaign has quite a different purpose. In recent months this is the third large-scale verbal offensive aimed at spoiling relations with the Soviet Union.

First, Americans heard about a Soviet military threat. The public was told the Soviet Union was building up arms and getting ready to attack the United States. But no facts were given to support the ridiculous claim and the campaign petered out.

Next, there was talk about the Soviet Union and its allies interfering in Africa, for one in Zaire. Again the propaganda drums rolled, building up hostility toward the Soviet Union. But quite soon this offensive too bogged down. A number of reasonable members of congress made an investigation and came up with the report that there was no reason to hold the Soviet Union responsible for the events in Zaire.

Then the third verbal offensive was launched. This time the pretext was the sentences passed on Soviet citizens found to have engaged in spying for a foreign country. In time Americans will come to see that this campaign too had no foundation. But the results of all these anti-Soviet assaults, unfortunately, is a worsening of relations between our two countries, a breakdown of trust at a time when trust is essential if relations are going to get better.

I certainly do not favor linking various problems, say the situation in Africa with the SALT talks, but some things in Soviet-American relations are naturally linked. I cannot see how any progress can be made in the important talks going on between the Soviet Union and the United States when Washington pushed anti-Soviet campaigns, when it sides with the groups that resist better understanding with the Soviet Union and in fact helps to strengthen the stance of such groups.

According to the latest Gallup Poll the majority of Americans still want to see speedy agreement with the Soviet Union on various problems including strategic arms limitation but if this is so Americans should realize that instead of falling for anti-Soviet provocations they must refuse to be taken in.

U.S. PRESS, BUSINESS REACTION TO TRADE RESTRICTIONS

LD211426Y Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 21, TASS--The decision of U.S. President J. Carter to ban the sale to the Soviet Union of electronic computer "Sperry-Univac" and to impose restrictions on supplies of drilling equipment is denounced in U.S. business and political circles and in the press. In the opinion of businessmen this step of the administration puts up fresh obstacles in the way of development of mutually beneficial Soviet-U.S. economic relations and inflicts serious damage to the interests of the United States itself.

The decision of the administration marks a turn in the policy of the United States. It may involve the loss of workplaces in the U.S. industry and lead to a worsening of the foreign-trade deficit of the United States, said president of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council H. Scott. He notes that what has been achieved by hard and painstaking work is jeopardized. The imposition of control on the export of non-strategic products, H. Scott stressed, has broken the whole trade practices that have taken shape in the USA over the last 20 years.

Commenting on J. Carter's decision, senior vice-president of the "Dresser Industries" company Ed. Lewter stressed that it has put up one more barrier in the way of American firms trying to broaden their foreign trade, and that the lucrative orders in the Soviet Union, which they are now sure to lose, will get into the hands of other Western competitors of the USA. The contract on the supply to the Soviet Union of drilling equipment by the "Dresser Industries" company is now in danger of being frustrated. Of course, our company said Lewter, will try to continue business relations with the Soviet partner, but we do not know what is going to happen, if we are ordered not to do so.

A spokesman for the "Sperry-Rand" company condemned the decision of the White House and expressed prfound alarm over the ban on the sale to the Soviet Union of a computer by his firm, and noted that it will inflict great damage to its interests.

The newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL expresses serious concern of American businessmen over the actions of the administration. The recent decisions of J. Carter, the publication of the business circles notes, have profoundly alarmed businessmen, who fear that this will undermine trade relations with the USSR, which they established with so much difficulty.

The new restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union will gravely damage American business interests, writes the newspaper JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL. This is also the opinion of the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Under fire of criticism for inability to resolve many domestic problems, it writes, J. Carter is trying to enhance his prestige by pursuing a tougher foreign-policy line. However, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, the latest economic sanctions may boomerang on the interests of the United States itself. The newspaper stresses that while thinking over his foreign policy moves, the president should be more wary and far-sighted, so as not to go too far.

Sober-minded figures of the present U.S. administration also declare against the discriminatory measures in trade with the Soviet Union.

This was reflected in the statement by U.S. Agriculture Secretary R. Bergland, which he made in Anderson (South Carolina). We must not disrupt the growth of the volume of trade between the USSR and the USA, which has taken shape, he noted.

A similar statement was earlier made by U.S. Secretary of Commerce J. Kreps. She noted that the discriminatory measures will in the first place damage the interests of the United States itself.

SENATOR BYRD ADMITS W. EUROPE WANTS ARMS LIMITATION

LD221711Y Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 22, TASS--There is a strong feeling in Western Europe in favour of limitation of strategic arms and of a ban on the neutron weapon. This was admitted by Robert Byrd, leader of the Democrat majority in the Senate, who recently made a tour of a number of West European countries.

Speaking in [the] Senate, Byrd noted that the leaders of all the West European nations with whom he met--of West Germany, Britain, Belgium and Spain--attach much significance to the attainment of a good agreement on the limitations of strategic arms, and voiced hope that such an agreement can be reached between the USSR and the USA. Thus, in particular, the congress figure noted, British Prime Minister James Callaghan declared that a new Soviet-American agreement in this field will meet the interests of both East and West. He voiced hope that it will be ratified, and open up a way for further talks on the limitation of strategic arms.

FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Robert Byrd went on to say, expressed the view common to all the West European leaders that no other problems should stand in the way of a new SALT agreement. Representatives of West Germany also described the latest Soviet proposals at the talks on mutual force and arms reduction in central Europe as a clever move to which the West will have to give an answer soon, Robert Byrd noted. The FRG leaders, he stressed, noted that detente is a vital element of West German policies in Europe and all over the world.

SOVIET TELEVISION TO SHOW DOCUMENTARY ON CIA

LD231238Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] On 25 July, Central Television will show the premiere of the documentary film "The Quiet Americans" which exposes the criminal activities of the United States' Central Intelligence Agency.

The film includes documentary evidence illustrating the affairs of the CIA and its agents in various parts of the world--the coup in Guatemala, the preparations for the assassination attempt on Fidel Castro, the fascist putsch in Chile and the activization of neofascist forces in Italy. A whole gallery of "quiet Americans" will appear on the screen--CIA heads Allen Dulles, Colby, Helms and Turner.

The film has also captured the subversive provocative activity of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe under the liberal patronage of the CIA, and it tells of the CIA operations underthe code name Chaos which were aimed at undermining the mass antiwar movement in the United States.

The makers of the film are (Leonishova) and (Menakin) and the script is by (Borovik).

SHCHERBAKOV REPLACES TOLSTIKOV AS USSR ENVOY TO PRC

LD222134Y Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 23, TASS--Ilya Shcherbakov has been appointed ambassador of the USSR to the People's Republic of China.

Ilya Shcherbakov, born in 1912, was minister-counsellor of the USSR's Embassy in the People's Republic of China (1963-1964), the USSR's ambassador in Vietnam (1964-1974), member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU. In recent years he has been holding a responsible post in the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee. Yasiliy Tolstikov has been relieved of his duties as the USSR's ambassador to the People's Republic of China in connection with his transfer to another post.

PRC SLANDER GROWS AS SRV OFFICIAL SEEKS PEACE IN ASIA

OW221312Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 18 Jul 78 OW

[Shulyukin commentary: "Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien's Visit to Asian-Pacific Countries"]

[Excerpts] The visit of Phan Hien, vice minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to Asian and Pacific countries has been made at a time when the imperialist bloc and the present Chinese leaders are speeding up their hostile activities against the young Republic of Vietnam. In the present anti-Vietnam campaign, the most active campaigner is Peking. Since it instigated the Overseas Chinese in Vietnam to flee, it has made propaganda claims and slanderously blamed the Vietnamese Government for persecuting the Overseas Chinese. Over the past few days, by massing troops in border areas and intruding into Vietnam's airspace, the Peking leaders have started to create tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border. Peking has launched its anti-Vietnam campaign in order to weaken Vietnam and force it to abandon its principled, independent stand in formulating its domestic and foreign policies. Peking is also attempting to force the SRV to sacrifice its sovereignty, follow the present Chinese leaders' expansionist plan and obey their commands.

The Vietnamese Government has shown restraint and has remained calm in the face of these circumstances. It has repeatedly expressed its peace-loving intentions and has made genuine efforts to develop friendly relations and cooperation on an equal basis with all countries, particularly its neighboring countries. Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien's visit to countries in Asia and the Pacific region strongly supports this policy. By holding talks with leaders of these countries, Phan Hien has been able to elucidate Vietnam's peace-loving political principle abroad. He has been able to explain the essence of Vietnam's specific proposal to normalize Vietnamese-Chinese relations and Vietnamese-Kampuchean relations and to seek understanding and support for the SRV's proposal to build a peace zone in Southeast Asia. At a press conference in Bangkok, Phan Hien pointed out that he had exchanged views with Thai Foreign Minister Pachariyangkun with good results. He stressed that Vietnam does not intend to found a so-called "federation of Indochina" and that Vietnam has decided to develop relations with ASEAN countries, Japan, West Europe and the United States.

PZPR'S GIEREK ARRIVES IN SOVIET UNION FOR VACATION

LD231121Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1105 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, ar ed today for a vacation in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

MOSCOW REPORTS CELEBRATIONS ON POLISH NATIONAL DAY

Mazurov Attends Reception

LD212152Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] On 21 July Kazimierz Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the Soviet Union, gave a reception on the occasion of the national holiday of the rebirth of Poland. The reception was attended by Kirill Mazurov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Pavel Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Aleksey Zhitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society; leading figures of ministries and departments, military commanders, representatives of party, soviet and social organizations.

The reception was also attended by a delegation of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society led by Jerzy Kusiak, member of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy chairman of the central board of the society. The head of diplomatic missions of several countries accredited to the Soviet Union were also among the guests.

Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings

LD212212Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text of Brezhnev, Kosygin greetings message to Poland on national day]

[Text] To Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; to Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic; to Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic:

Dear comrades,

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, on behalf of all Soviet people, cordially greet the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the fraternal Polish people on the occasion of the Polish People's Republic's national day.

The Soviet people share the Polish working people's pride in the achievements of the Polish People's Republic in building a developed socialist society. The constant growth of the country's economic potential, well-being of its people, development of Polish science, technology and culture, constant deepening and development of socialist democracy are important proof of the effectiveness of the policy implemented by the PZPR, the combating organization of the working class and working people.

The Soviet people sincerely rejoice over the cooperation between our countries, which is becoming ever deeper and more fruitful. There is close cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR, the USSR and the Polish People's Republic in politics. This cooperation in economy and ideology yields abundant fruits and serves as an effective factor of our common advancement. It is gratifying to note that one more bright page has now been added to the glorious record of Soviet-Polish cooperation by the successful joint flight of Soviet and Polish cosmonauts on the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Soyuz-30.

The contribution made by fraternal Poland to the struggle for peace and international security, for social progress, for disarmament, and its steadily growing role in the improvement of the European and international situation is highly valued in the Soviet Union. Because Poland is a member of the socialist family, the Polish People's Republic comes out constantly, in its internationalist positions, for strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and takes an active role in the Warsaw Pact's activities. Poland also supports the realization of the complex program of socialist integration of CEMA member states.

We are sending you, dear comrades, and the entire Polish nation cordial greetings and wishes of new successes in the solution of the tasks mapped out by the seventh party congress.

Long live our steadfast alliance and the eternal friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples;

Signed: Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin.

SED PARTY OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD221838Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 July 78 LD

[Text] Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission of the party Central Committee and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, visited the USSR 19-21 July at the invitation of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and of the central board of the Soviet-GDR Friendship Society.

During the visit, there was a discussion on the further development of cooperation between the USSR and GDR friendship societies directed toward developing friendly ties between our countries.

Mueckenberger was received by Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A friendly conversation was held in which Kruglova and Palin, members of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as Ott, GDR ambassador in the USSR, took part.

BRIEFS

POLISH NATIONAL DAY IN KIEV--A solemn public meeting was held in Kiev on 19 July to commemorate Polish Restitution Day. Present in the meeting Presidium were Titarenko, Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Shevchenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; and Stepanenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman. Timchenko, borad member of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society and Ukrainian deputy minister of communications, delivered a report. The meeting was addressed by Tomaszewski, Polish consul general in Kiev. Solemn meetings on the occasion of Polish national day will be held in the Ukraine in oblast branches of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, at enterprises, kolkhozes and establishments which are collective members of the society. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 20 Jul 78 AU]

TASS CITES REPORT OF FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST IN PACIFIC

ID221343Y Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Paris, July 22, TASS--France conducted last Wednesday an underground explosion of a nuclear device the Pacific experimental centre of Mururoa. This was today reported by LA DEPECHE DU TAHITI newspaper. Quoting well informed sources, the newspaper notes that it was the first explosion of the series of nuclear tests, which France intends to conduct this year.

PRAVDA: RIGHTISTS FUELING TENSIONS IN PORTUGAL

ID211555Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 78 p 5 LD

[Nikolay Miroshnik commentary: "Acute Confrontation"]

[Text] The political situation in Portugal is growing increasingly tense. The conservative Social Democratic Center [CDS], which belongs to the ruling coalition, has advanced as a condition for its further participation in government demands that the Portuguese press has evaluated as ultimatums. As a result the government, which was formed only 6 months ago, has once again found itself in an unstable position.

The centrists insist on a cabinet reshuffle favoring big business and landowners and express displeasure at the recent legislative measures against neofascist organizations. Their purpose is to strengthen the CDS positions and change the government's general political line. The centrists' leaders would also like to expand the coalition by taking in the even more conservative Social Democratic Party and thereby shift the political axis still further to the right.

Right from the start Portugal's democratic forces have regarded the creation of a two-party government bloc as a concession to pressure from big capital. L. Pires, leader of the right wing of the CDS, has declared very significantly that his party has "drawn closer to the socialists merely to strike them down more quickly." These intentions are now acquiring real distinctions.

It is characteristic that rightist forces in the country are developing an attack on all fronts. The congress of the opposition Social Democratic Party not only officially approved a "hard" line with respect to the republic's leading institutions--the Revolution Council and the prime minister--but also set the aim of emasculating the constitution, which enshrines the achievements of the Portuguese revolution. A provocative strike has been held by the rural bosses confederation, which demands a change in agrarian policy in favor of the large landowners. Portuguese extremists are continuing to stoke tension despite the recently passed law proscribing the activities of neofascist organizations.

The activation of rightists is also being promoted, as the country's democratic circles point out, by government policy itself, which is aimed at restoring the positions of industrial and agricultural monopolies, subordinating the country's economy to the interests of international finance groups and infringing the rights of the working people. The Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee believes that this policy is creating conditions for the forces of reaction and fascism to develop subversive activities.

In the face of the rightists' offensive, communists call for unity of action on the part of all democratic forces. Only in this way is it possible to defend the achievements of the revolution and guarantee Portugal's progressive development.

DANISH CP HEAD CRITICIZES ANTI-SOVIET SLANDER CAMPAIGN

LD231412Y Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Copenhagen,July 23,TASS--LAND OF FOLK, the newspaper of the Communist Party of Denmark, has published an interview with J. Jensen, chairman of the Communist Party, in which he gave a strong rebuff to the current anti-Soviet slander campaign conducted in the Danish bourgeois press in connection with the recent trials in the Soviet Union.

The aim behind this campaign, J. Jensen says, is to distract public attention in Denmark from domestic problems. He says that elementary human rights in Denmark are violated daily. In the backstage of this campaign are big concerns and politicians with whose knowledge intelligence services are illegally suppressing the activities of the progressive forces in the country in violation of democratic liberties, J. Jensen said. There are about 200,000 unemployed in Denmark, and no efforts by the Common Market or any other similar unions can change the situation, he said.

Under the Soviet Constitution and legislation, slander of the Soviet Union is a punishable offence. This limits opportunities for anti-Soviet propaganda.

If Soviet judicial bodies put forward charges for violation of the existing, generally known standards, this is not a violation of human rights, the CPD chairman said.

It would be wiser for the Danish press to tell the public objectively about the essence of the charges that were brought up against individual persons in the Soviet Union. But it failed to do so. On the contrary, it came up with primitive inventions claiming that the Soviet Union is not a democratic state.

In its historical development, J. Jensen goes on, the Soviet Union amends the constitution to meet economic, political and social developments. Every Soviet Constitution invariably grants ever greater rights and liberties to people and develops socialist democracy. The constitution guarantees for the individual the right to work and to protection from economic oppression.

Human rights are not limited in any of the socialist countries, J. Jensen said in conclusion. They are being broadened wherever socialism has triumphed. The communists of Denmark also consider it their task to seek broader democratic rights in their country. This task is motivated in the program of the CPD.

TRUDEAU DISCUSSES PURCHASE OF FRG TORNADO AIRCRAFT

LD211248Y Moscow TASS in English 1134 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Bonn,July 21,TASS--Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau ended his visit to the FRG today. He held talks with FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on bilateral relations as well as on problems of NATO and the Common Market.

As the press notes, the talks also covered the question of supply to the Canadian airforce of new multipurpose Tornado warplanes, whose manufacture is to be started soon by the West German aircraft industry. The aircraft was created by concerns of the FRG, Britain and Italy.

P. E. Trudeau assured his West German partner that Canada intends to study seriously the question of purchasing Tornado warplanes.

DEPENDENCY ON U.S. HARMS CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT

LD240610Y Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 24 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Ottawa, July 24, TASS--Dependence on the USA extremely adversely affects Canada's economic development, says the special report of Canada's scientific council published here.

The dominance of American monopolies in key branches of Canada's economy is conducive to Canada's lag in the field of scientific-technical research, the report says. This is exemplified by the situation in Canada's motor industry, which is 97 percent under the control of U.S. capital. As Canada only assembles cars and manufactures simple spares to cars, it has a deficit of more than one billion dollars in trade with the USA, and loses annually 5,000 work places.

ITALIAN CP DELEGATION VISITS USSR 12-23 JULY

LD231918Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] From 21 to 23 July a delegation of secretaries of regional committees and federations of the Italian Communist Party led by Stefannini, member of the party's Central Committee, were visiting our country, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The Italian Communists visited Moscow, Ashkhabad and Volgograd, and were received in the CPSU Central Committee International Department, where talks were held on questions of domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU. They were also received in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan and the Volgognad Obkom. Members of the delegation visited the editorial offices of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, industrial enterprises and kolkhozes, familiarized themselves with the achievements of the Soviet people in economic and social spheres, with party organization work in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th party congress and met working people.

USSR-FINLAND SIGN LONG-TERM TOURIST AGREEMENT

LD230719 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] A long term program for the development and intensification of contacts between the USSR and Finland will run until 1990. A cooperation treaty has been signed between Intourist and the biggest Finnish tourist firms. The treaty envisages an increase in tourist trips between the two countries and the opening up of new tourist routes in north and east Finland and to the Alard Islands. Use of the Saimaa Canal will be expanded. Finnish tourists will be able to visit the Black Sea coast, the Caucasus and Central Asian republics, Siberia and the ancient Russian towns in central Russia. There will be cruises on the Volga and Dnepr and trips through the Soviet Baltic republics.

GILASHVILI ATTENDS BELGIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD211254Y Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 21 July 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 21, TASS--The Ambassador of Belgium to the Soviet Union Jan Frans Herpin arranged a reception today on the occasion of Belgium's national day.

Present at the reception were vice-president of the Presidum of the USSR Supreme Soviet Pavel Gilashvili and other officials.

LEEDS CASTLE TALKS HELD AT 'BEHEST' OF UNITED STATES

LD212306Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Pavel Demchenko report]

[Text] In Britain's ancient Leeds Castle, the meeting between Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamil and Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan is taking place. Cyrus Vance, the U.S. secretary of state, is also taking part in the talks. The British newspapers say that the meeting has not produced any practical results due to the large gap that separates the Egyptian and Israeli positions. The newspaper MORNING STAR notes that the talks were about holding talks. The talks did not actually touch on the essence of the Middle East issue. The practical discussions did not take place in the conference hall, but in another place so that the two Middle East foreign ministers would not be separated by a large table. However, this was not beneficial.

It is significant that the vast differences between Israel and Egypt were well known before the meeting. The newspapers printed both countries' proposals. It thus became clear that it is not possible to reconcile the two attitudes. Despite this fact, the meeting was held. The question is: For what purpose did the meeting take place and why did the two governments send their ministers to the talks? The answer is that this took place at the behest of Washington.

It is interesting to note AFP's comments on the Egyptian-Israeli meeting in Britain. AFP said that Egypt attended the meeting only because the United States wanted it to and that President Carter personally made the request to President as-Sadat. It must be remembered that Egypt and Israel did not have any hope for a positive result from the meeting. Nevertheless, the main thing is that the United States wanted this meeting in order to continue the talks between Israel and Egypt in general. Then, why did the United States want these talks about talks? The United States wanted the talks to take place so that Washington could attain a leading role in the Middle East as well as in Egyptian-Israeli relations. It is to be borne in mind that these talks tie Egypt to Washington's Middle East policy.

The United States has been urging Israel and Egypt to hold these talks. It is known that this conforms to the class interests of certain circles inside Egypt--circles interested in an alliance with the West and with U.S. capital and foreign banks. These circles advocate the implementation of an open-door policy and foreign investments in Egypt. These circles have been steering the country along the road of capitalist development. They also call for the continuation of the talks while fully aware that the talks are not in the interests of Egypt and the other Arab peoples.

Cairo has made a substantial concession to Israel in its recent proposals. Cairo no longer insists on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state for which the Palestinian Arab people are fighting. Furthermore, Egypt no longer insists that the PLO should take part in some stage of the talks. Thus, we find that Egyptian diplomacy and the Egyptian president fully ignore the PLO. This is a definite concession in Israel's favor. Nevertheless, Egypt insisted on Israel's withdrawal from the occupied West Bank, the Gaza sector and complete Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai--this is the main reason for the differences between Egypt and Israel. The present Israeli Government under Begin's leadership does not want to withdraw from the occupied Arab areas and does not wish to return these territories to the Arabs in general and Egypt in particular.

Egypt emphasized the weakness of its position and, in politics, the weak states do not win anything. By embarking on separate talks, the Egyptian president drifted away from the other Arab states. He thus weakened the Arab front and the position of Egypt itself in these talks. The Israeli Government is currently exploiting this weakness.

By having special relations with the United States, Israel is receiving the lion's share of U.S. economic and military aid. Israel does not intend to withdraw from the occupied Arab territory nor does it intend to respect the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people. Israel also does not intend to accept even those fragmented demands that were proposed by the Egyptian delegation. Therefore, the London talks have not produced anything. With the departure of the ministers from Leeds Castle, the work of the conference burst like soap bubbles.

What will happen after this? It has been said in Israel that there is no harm in holding more talks for whatever purpose. It is impossible to reach an agreement, but this is what the United States wants. It was stated in Washington that Ambassador Atherton might travel to the Middle East to arrange a meeting between the Israelis and the Egyptians to resume relations at ministerial level. The Egyptian side has been showing its disappointment quite clearly. It has not made a step forward. But it has not abandoned the policy of separate talks because the United States controls Egypt's actions.

Lebanese Press Comment

LD230750Y Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

["Along the Path of Betrayal"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tripoli, July 22, TASS--The Libyan Radio describes the separate Egyptian-Israeli talks in Leeds Castle (Britain), where the USA and Egypt were engaged in a "coordinated game", as a new stage in As-Sadat's betrayal of the interests of the Arab nation.

As-Sadat is trying to camouflage by his "initiative" the implementation of the American plan for a Middle East settlement, the radio said. On its part, the USA, which found an ally in As-Sadat's person, strives through contacts between Cairo and Tel Aviv, on the one hand, to consolidate ground in Egypt, and on the other hand, to continue strengthening Israel as its outpost in the Middle East.

By becoming a puppet in the hands of U.S. imperialism, the commentary stresses, As-Sadat has thus doomed himself to the role of an accomplice of the Israeli aggressor perpetrating "terror in the Arab lands by means of U.S.-made weapons."

Beirut, July 22, TASS--It is known that As-Sadat came out with his "initiative" on instructions and in keeping with the plans drawn up in Washington, writes the Lebanese newspaper ASH-SHARQ. The aim of the United States was, in the opinion of the newspaper, to undermine friendship between Egypt and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, to open the doors to the penetration of American influence not only in Egypt, but also in other Arab and African countries, to set up its military bases in Egypt, to be more precise, on the Israeli occupied Sinai in order to threaten interference in the internal affairs of all the neighbouring states, if the interests of the United States should demand so.

Of no small significance was also the striving of the USA to undermine Arab solidarity and thus end Israel's isolation, cancel all the decisions of the United Nations Organization in connection with the Palestinian problem and the problem of occupied Arab lands in general, to achieve a stage-by-stage "Americanization" of the Arab east so as to continue plundering its oil wealth. As-Sadat, ASH-SHARQ draws the conclusion, is implementing the goals set to him consistently and without hesitation. Therefore, it writes in conclusion, from the viewpoint of the United States and Israel, the "initiative" of the Egyptian president did not suffer a failure. As-Sadat has done all that was demanded of him.

Atherton's Arrival

LD231437Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 23 July 78 LD

[Text] U.S. diplomat Alfred Atherton has arrived in Saudi Arabia. He will study Middle East problems and will meet with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia. It is also possible that he will meet King Husayn of Jordan, who is presently in Saudi Arabia. Atherton's unannounced visit is being linked with the recent unproductive tripartite meeting of the foreign ministers of Egypt, the United States and Israel in a suburb of London. However, the United States has not abandoned the hope of activating the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks to which it attaches great importance in safeguarding its interests, especially oil interests, in the Middle East.

In addition to Atherton, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will soon visit the region.

Separate Talks

LD221600Y Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 22, TASS--The fruitless talks between the foreign ministers of Israel and Egypt under the aegis of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in Leeds Castle (Britain) have not changed the determination of Egyptian President as-Sadat to continue separate talks with Israel.

Although the talks in Leeds were deadlocked, the American press remains optimistic as regards prospects for separate contacts.

In spite of a whole number of blows to the hopes of the Egyptian president, the New York TIMES stresses, he has never been so conciliatory and has never shown such readiness to agree to concessions to Israel. In so doing, the newspaper stresses, the American officials give credit to Begin, whose tough stand results in new concessions from Egypt. Washington stimulates in every way Israeli toughness at the separate talks by encouraging Begin to make As-Sadat take ever new steps toward full surrender. The attempts of the Egyptian president to show resistance towards the attempts of the Egyptian president to show stubborness are not seriously taken by Washington. [sentence as received]

In other words, the Egyptian president, who undermined the all-Arab front for the sake of his "initiative" has no other alternative, but only to dance to the Israeli tune. The sides, the newspaper notes, will have to continue talks, and the U.S. administration will ensure their uninterrupted development. Of course, in the direction favorable to the United States.

London, July 22, TASS--The newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES exposes the capitulatory character of Sadat's concessions, and writes in its turn that Egypt is undoubtedly going further and further in the quest for a compromise, has renounced his commitment to support the Palestine Liberation Organization and disregards Syria's rights to the Golan Heights.

New Shuttle Diplomacy

LD211540Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Eight months ago As-Sadat visited occupied Jerusalem and met with Begin. They spoke a little and then parted. This was followed by a period of meetings between Israeli and Egyptian Government officials at Alexandria, Aswan, Cairo, Salzburg and finally in London. Each time the outcome was the same: They talked and parted. Moreover, following each meeting each side made statements, at times fierce and at others less ferocious.

For example, following the London meeting, As-Sadat once again accused Israel of maintaining a tougher posture. He said: If Israel is not going to make concessions, Israeli-Egyptian talks will not begin again. Moshe Dayan went further and said in a press statement on his return from London: As-Sadat has lost all practical sense. It is possible that all this would not have been difficult to understand and comprehend--especially since the two sides did not reach an agreement--had they not immediately agreed to meet in 2 weeks aboard a ship of the U.S. 6th Fleet. Why then? To talk a little and then part until the next talks? Does it matter if this to some extent resembles a children's game? Is there any harm in that, in adult people responsible for the destiny of their homelands meeting from time to time to exchange views and exchange complaints? Yes, there is much harm in this. The negotiations game is not as innocent and harmless as it at first appears. The main harm is that it acts as a big deception that creates the illusion that there is a search for peace, while in fact it places more obstacles along the path toward that peace. This is clearly evident in Tel Aviv's active campaign to establish settlements in occupied Arab territories, its aggression against Lebanon and its policy of annihilating the Palestinians. The negotiations game is being used as a cover-up and, subsequently, assists the aggressor in carrying out its plans.

Who invented this game in the Middle East: Its inventor justly and truely is the former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, or dear Henry, as he is so affectionately called by President as-Sadat. Dear Henry, the inventor of the patented shuttle diplomacy, made innumerable trips between Israel and the Arab capitals. He spoke to all of the television networks. He was generous with his smiles and made promises to everyone and said: I shall soon attain peace. Now, Kissinger is no longer the secretary of state. But those whose influence still lives on are not dead. Kissinger has his own followers, among them U.S. Government officials, As-Sadat, his ministers and the ministers of the Israeli Government. Today, U.S. Secretary of State Vance and his closest assistant, Atherton, are once again visiting the Middle East to give credibility to the Middle East shuttle policy. Like their predecessors, they will be able to move back and forth between Israel and the Arab capitals. They will continue to make press statements and stress that peace is imminent, exactly as dear Henry promised. In the meantime, Israel will continue its occupation of the Arab territories and its attempts to weaken the Arab's resistance.

As-Sadat Speech

LD231116Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1832 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

["Along a Well-Trodden Path"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 July--TASS commentator Yuriy Tysovskiy writes: Egypt intends to continue pursuing a separate course in its relations with Israel.

It was clear from a speech made by President as-Sadat on Saturday at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union in Cairo that he is ready "for any new elements" in Israel's position [words indistinct]. His entire speech was essentially an attempt to justify before the Arab and world public the notorious "initiative" of last November when he went to the Arab part of Jerusalem, which has been annexed by Israel. According to As-Sadat, the only obstacle to peace remains Israeli Premier Begin, whereas the Israeli Government allegedly "wants peace."

Meanwhile, everyone, including the Egyptian president, must know that the difference between Begin and the Israeli opposition, with whom As-Sadat is now flirting, is merely the extent of territorial and other concessions that they are demanding from Egypt.

As-Sadat also said that, in the absence of "new elements" in the Israeli position, he would not enter into talks and an "empty waste of time." But this statement, to put it mildly, arouses doubts, bearing in mind the Egyptian president's previous political course. After the 1973 war, As-Sadat merely embarked on an "empty waste of time" when he pinned hopes first on the "step-by-step" diplomacy of former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger, and then on the notorious "overestimation" of Washington's Near East policy, and, finally, on the "good will" of the Israeli leaders.

As-Sadat's attempt to deny his intention to conclude a separate agreement with Tel Aviv looks clumsy in the light of reports of Egypt's specific and essentially capitulatory proposals to Israel that have appeared in the world press.

Overall, the foreign policy section of As-Sadat's speech, which he publicized earlier as being "(?most important)" [word indistinct], amounted to a reiteration of the official Egyptian position, the capitulatory nature of which (?has been exposed) by the practice of (?separate) understandings.

As far as the Egyptian leadership's domestic political policy is concerned, As-Sadat made it plain that the regime of "controlled democracy" would be stepped up.

"It is the duty of every citizen," the president said, "to inform the general prosecutor of any deviations that have been noted in the work of members of any organization." This call for the total (?shadowing) of Egyptian by Egyptian speaks for itself and requires no comment.

AS-SADAT DISSOLVES ARAB UNION, BETRAYS REVOLUTION

LD232006Y Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, July 23, TASS--On the eve of the 26th anniversary of the 1952 Egyptian revolution, President as-Sadat announced the decision to dissolve the Arab Socialist Union. This mass political organization, as is known, was founded under the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir as a guiding force for implementing socialist transformation in the country and its advance along the road of national progress. As-Sadat's decision points to his further departure from the principles of the July revolution.

The July revolution of 1952, writes today the Lebanese paper AL-WATAN, facilitated development and progress in the Arab world. It gave tremendous help and support to the Arab national-liberation movements, the struggle for Arab unity, and against imperialism and Israel. Its major gain was the establishment of friendship and cooperation between Egypt and (?the socialist countries,) the Soviet Union included.

However, after the As-Sadat-led grouping assumed power in Egypt, the forces of reaction and imperialism were able to break Egypt away from progressive Arab countries, win it over to their side, and sever its ties with other progressive forces.

Damascus, July 23, TASS--Addressing today a meeting marking the 26th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution, the chairman of the People's Council of Syria, Mahmud Hadid, stated that since he captured power, As-Sadat gradually eliminated the progressive gains of the Egyptian revolution, unfolded a rabid campaign against the country's democratic forces, entered into direct collusion with imperialist powers and Israel.

As-Sadat's biggest crime, M. Hadid went on, is the blow he struck at inter-Arab unity and that he actually abandoned the decisions of the Rabat and Algiers conferences of the heads of Arab states, embarking finally on the road of betrayal and capitulation. The capitulatory course, adherence to which As-Sadat is demonstrating day by day, plays into the hands of imperialism and Zionism while damaging the struggle for the liberation of occupied Arab territories.

PRETRIAL ACTIVITIES AGAINST AS-SADAT EXAMINED

LD222216Y Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, July 22, TASS--A press conference was held here today on the occasion of the planned public trial of Egyptian President as-Sadat, which is to open in Baghdad on August 1. The press conference was attended by more than 300 local and foreign corespondents, about 200 representatives of different trade [words indistinct] and public delegations from many Arab countries. A statement of the Permanent Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress on a public trial of As-Sadat was read out.

The statement stresses, among other things, that As-Sadat's crimes against the Egyptian people and the peoples of other Arab countries are punishable under the criminal code and fall under the action of generally-accepted [words indistinct] is now living through a complicated period, begot by the traitorous policy of As-Sadat which he has been carrying out for more than seven years now.

Over this period, As-Sadat has been invariably leading things to the isolation of Egypt from all-Arab struggle for liberation of the occupied Arab lands, promoted the preservation of the Israeli occupation and was seeking to consolidate the influence of imperialism and reaction in the Arab world. He grossly violated the constitution and other laws of his country, undermined the Egyptian economy and eliminated the socialist gains of the Egyptian people. As-Sadat is gradually eliminating the national Egyptian culture, he is persecuting workers in Egyptian culture and is trying to send activities of the country's mass media into a pro-American and pro-Zionist channel.

As-Sadat has actually deprived the Egyptian Army of its combat might when he gave up the main source of its provision with armaments, and deliberately creates differences with the Soviet Union. He removes from the army progressively-minded officers, weakens the morale of the Egyptian soldier and seeks to turn the army into a tool of defending imperialist interests in Africa and the Arab world.

For seven years, stressed a representative of the prosecution, As-Sadat has been seeking to stifle democracy in the country and to establish his personal dictatorship. The Egyptian president is guilty of violations of the national action charter, the Constitution of the Federation of Arab Republics, the Charter of the Arab League and of non-compliance with the demands of the all-Arab boycott of Israel. He also violated the decisions of inter-Arab summit conferences.

As-Sadat unilaterally made concessions to Israel, though the aggressor continues the occupation of Arab [words indistinct] ignores the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine. He betrayed the aspirations of the Palestinian people for self-determination and formation of an independent state on their soil and refuses to recognise the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the only and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The prosecution has demanded to deprive As-Sadat of Arab and Egyptian citizenship and confiscate all his property, both inside Egypt and outside it, to consider [word indistinct] traitor of the Egyptian people and the Arab nation.

CHRISTIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTE TO BEIRUT TENSION

LD221818Y Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

["Israeli Intrigues Continuing"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, July 22, TASS--A fierce exchange of fire with the use of artillery, rockets and heavy weapons took place last night in Hadas district in Beirut between the inter-Arab peace keeping force in Lebanon and conservative military detachments. Explosions could be heard in some places. Right-wing Christian snipers again went into action. Sporadic bursts of submachinegun fire were registered in the shopping centre of the capital and in the area of the port. The attempts of the official authorities to resume the operation of the port are meeting with resistance and sabotage of the conservative forces, whose detachments have blocked approaches to it. The right-wing Christians are building new strongpoints in the eastern part of the capital, which is under their control. In the morning, armed Falangists detained in Ar-Rafiyyah a patrol of Lebanon's internal security forces, following which Lebanese police blocked access to that area.

It is obvious that certain internal and external forces are not interested in normalizing the situation in Beirut and all over Lebanon, and are doing their utmost to frustrate the process of pacification started by the legitimate authorities. Tel Aviv's aggressive plans vis-a-vis Lebanon have become public. As the AL-HAWADITH weekly notes, in the course of recent clashes in (?Beirut) Israel actively contributed to an aggravation of the situation. Israeli military prepared a plan for landing a sea-borne force in the areas near the arena of military action on the outskirts of the capital. This plan has not been carried through for some considerations. But this may mean that it has been postponed for the future, the weekly notes. This viewpoint is shared by Lebanese political circles expressing fear that Tel Aviv is working in cooperation with its agents in the country may have recourse to fresh provocations.

SOVIET DELEGATION MEETS WITH IRAQI CP LEADERSHIP

LD221945Y Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, July 22, TASS--A Soviet delegation headed by member of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Labour and Social Affairs Vladimir Lomonosov, who attended the celebrations on the occasion of the national day of the Iraqi Republic, today had a meeting with representatives of the leadership of the Iraqi Communist Party.

The Iraqi comrades briefed the members of the Soviet delegation on activities of the Iraqi Communist Party, its struggle for the national interests of the Iraqi people, for unity of all progressive anti-imperialist forces of the country. The Soviet delegation wished the Iraqi communists successes in their patriotic activities.

ANATOLIY GROMYKO ON SOVIET, IMPERIALIST STANCES ON AFRICA

LD211519Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Anat. Gromyko and Doctor of Juridical Sciences G. Starushenko: "Imperialism Against Africa"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Government statement on Africa produced a profound impression on the African and world public. It exposed the aggressive, neocolonialist actions of certain NATO members and showed the genuine reasons for the exacerbation of the situation --the interference of imperialist forces, which are unwilling to reconcile themselves to losing domination and to the socialist choice made by several African countries. In recent days certain bourgeois propaganda organs have been hinting that the West is allegedly again changing its African policy and that in Washington the "moderate course" has won, the course which will lead "even" to the recognition of Angola and other progressive states. However, the terms being put forward in this connection indicate that it is only a new version of the old course.

In recent decades, deep internal changes have taken place in Africa that touch on social relations, policy and the economy. The number of independent states on the continent has reached 49. The role of African countries in international affairs has also grown noticeably, and the base for further progressive socioeconomic transformations has become broader. African people are waging a class and national liberation struggle, pooling their efforts to eliminate racism and apartheid and trying not to give neocolonialism the opportunity to implement a policy of mass plundering of the natural riches of their states.

However, imperialism will not give in without a fight. Ousted from direct ownership of sources of raw materials, foreign capitalists are trying to maintain indirect control over them.

In these conditions more and more new African countries are rejecting a capitalist future. Trying as quickly as possible to break out of the vicious circle of humiliating economic and political dependence on imperialism, several of them have embarked on a path of socialist orientation. Scientific socialism has been proclaimed as the basis of the state's ideological and practical activity. Socialist orientation has become a reality in Africa, and its temporary setbacks in this or that country cannot dilute the tremendous magnetism of this form of social progress. In this connection Africa's democratic revolutionary forces rely on the socialist states' historical experiences in eliminating economic and cultural backwardness.

In the Soviet Union there is a feeling of profound sympathy with the changes taking place on the African Continent. "The USSR and other socialist countries have come out decisively in support of the just struggle of the African peoples," says the 23 June 1978 Soviet Government statement. But this policy has nothing in common with the course of artificially kindling revolutions and uprisings that has been attributed to the Soviet Union. Socialist states are opposed in principle to exporting revolution. Marxist-Leninist theory proceeds from the premise that revolution can be successful and beneficial to social liberation only if objective internal conditions for it have matured. "Every revolution," L.I. Brezhnev noted at the 25th CPSU Congress, "is above all the law-governed result of internal development...." At the same time the Soviet Union and other socialist states are resolutely opposed to foreign interference and exporting counterrevolution. It is from these positions that socialist states approach events in Zaire or any other country. This approach is in complete accordance with the principles of modern international law.

There is no basis whatever for assertions that assistance by the USSR and Cuba to certain African countries, particularly Angola and Ethiopia, is creating a threat to peace and stability on the continent and undermining the process of detente. The lawfulness of such assistance stems from both UN decisions and its charter. On the basis of Article 51 of the Charter, every sovereign state has the legitimate rig t to individual and collective self-defense. It may ask for foreign assistance, and other states may give it. Support for the people's just struggle is not only a right but an international duty. All states, it says in the declaration on strengthening international security, which was adopted unanimously by the 25th UN General Assembly session, must "give assistance to the UN, and also, in accordance with the Charter, to oppressed peoples in their legitimate struggle to achieve a speedy elimination of colonialism or any other form of foreign domination."

The question of assistance must not, of course, be approached only formally and legally. The Soviet Union and other socialist states give help to repel aggression and eradicate colonialism and racist orders, but the United States and its allies, everywhere helping the most extreme reaction, are trying to suppress the people's liberation struggle, maintain rotting puppet regimes and extend and consolidate their domination. That is why the world public assesses the NATO countries' actions in Zaire as interference in Zaire's internal affairs.

As for detente, as the Soviet Government statement indicates, it does not assume an artificial restraining of the objective processes of historical development, which is simply impossible. It is not a safe conduct for antipopular regimes. But detente can only be strengthened on the condition that nobody interferes in the internal affairs of peoples and that the social system of countries is determined as a result of the struggle of internal class and political forces without any foreign interference.

The NATO mercenaries today committing outrages on African soil are by no means an instrument of the struggle against "external danger" but a means of reprisal against entire peoples who have come into conflict with external and internal reaction. The fact that some of the mercenaries are disguised as "pan-African forces" confuse no one. The creation of these forces is nothing but an overt threat to attack any African people if they so much as dare to conduct their internal affairs differently from the way the neocolonialists want.

Through all these actions another aim on the part of NATO's African strategists is clearly visible: to undermine the OAU's strength and cohesion, which recently marked its 15th anniversary.

The NATO states' desire to deprive African peoples of the right to independently choose their path of development is seen on the continent as blackmail. "True to the traditions of its colonial past," the Algerian newspaper EL MOUJAHID writes, "the West is again trying to become the continent's guardian, disregarding the will and rights of Africans." In the face of a serious imperialist threat to the continent many other press organs in African states are calling on OAU member countries to close ranks and make that organization the sole forum for resolving all disputes.

Thus recent events show time and again that a number of NATO members, led by the United States, openly disregarding the interests and aspirations of African peoples, want to keep Africa as a neocolonialist preserve in the system of imperialist exploitation. But the African peoples who have gained liberation from colonialist fetters are rejecting the new yoke that imperialism has prepared for them.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KHARTOUM OAU SUMMIT

Somali, Ethiopian Leaders' Speeches

LD212001Y Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Khartoum, July 21, TASS--TASS correspondents Boris Pilnikov, Yuriy Pichugin and Vyacheslav Popov report:

The complete and final liberation of the south of the African Continent from colonialism and racism is in the center of attention of the delegates at the 15th Session of the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Member-Countries of the Organization of African Unity.

Participants in the African forum confirmed their adherence to the principles of the OAU Charter and came out unanimously for expanding all-round support to the national-liberation movements in the struggle against racism and apartheid.

Resounding in the speeches of the representatives of independent African countries was strong condemnation of the criminal policy of racial discrimination and of the positions of the Western powers which are expanding to the maximum cooperation with the worst enemies of independent Africa--the white minority racist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury.

The presidents of Angola, Benin, Mozambique, the heads of a number of other states, the leaders of liberation movements levelled a sharp criticism at the Western powers' manoeuvres to save the racist regimes and thereby perpetuate imperialism domination in the south of Africa. They exposed the collusion by the chief Rhodesian racist Ian Smith with a bunch of puppet African figures, pledge support to the struggle of the Zimbabwe people led by its Patriotic Front for genuine freedom and independence, noted the great importance of the aid given by socialist countries.

The Soviet Union has proved in deed that it is a sincere friend of Africa, declared Joshua Nkomo, one of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. The message of greetings from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers to the participants in the 15th session of the OAU assembly testifies, he said, that the USSR has always been and remains on the side of the peoples fighting for their liberation. The political, moral and material support of the Soviet land to the national-liberation movements in invaluable and they express their warm gratitude for it.

Speakers at the session pointed to the need for adopting and implementing effective economic sanctions, for imposing an oil embargo and the strict observance of the prohibition on arms deliveries to the RSA regime. In this connection assembly participants emphasized the dangerous character of the expanding cooperation of South African racists and Israel in the military and political fields. The Pretoria-Tel Aviv axis, the speakers noted, creates a direct threat to the peace and security of both African and Arab peoples struggling against a common enemy.

Sam Nujoma, the president of the South-West Africa People's Organization, strongly condemned the South African occupational authorities for the bloody terror they unleashed in Namibia.

President Agostinho Neto in his speech spoke about the People's Republic of Angola in the years of independence and its resolve to follow the chosen road of building a socialist society. He stressed that the Angolan people's choice in favour of socialism is final. Speaking of the peaceful construction in Angola, the president indicated that it proceeds under difficult conditions due to machinations of international reaction, which finds the country's independent and progressive course not to its liking. It is precisely for this reason that Angola has become the target of endless aggressive actions by the racist RSA and other reactionary forces.

Agostinho Neto resolutely refuted imperialist propaganda fabrications about the character of the aid to Angola by socialist countries. The PRA president urged the states of the continent to step up the struggle for attaining their economic independence.

The general debate at the session of the OAU assembly revealed different tendencies in the approach to international problems and the evaluation of events taking place both in Africa and in other parts of the globe. Some speeches were in fact a recapitulation of Western bourgeois propaganda. This was the spirit of the remarks made by Somali President Siad Barre, whose speech hardly contained anything but anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban sallies and slanders, now habitual for Mogadiscio. It was clear that he spoke at the prompting of forces alien to Africa, clamoured support for separatist groupings in the Horn of Africa, which, unquestionably, could only sharpen the situation in that part of the continent and testifies to Somalia's expansionist ambitions.

The machinations by forces of international imperialism and neo-colonialism, which have mounted of late an onslaught against Africa's independent countries aimed at preserving their positions on the continent and upholding the selfish interests of monopoly capital, were exposed in a speech to the assembly by the foreign minister of Ethiopia, Feleke-Giorgis.

These forces, he stressed, are attacking from different directions, seeking to weaken the unity and cohesion of independent African states, to undermine their sovereignty and territorial integrity, to fire up conflicts between neighbouring countries, to place power in venal puppet regimes.

Precisely these goals, the speaker stressed, are pursued by the plan to establish a so-called "pan-African force" under the control of the aggressive NATO bloc, intended to become the striking force of imperialism and reaction in Africa. Independent countries of the African continent must resolutely repel these machinations and come out in a united front against attempts to impose colonialism on Africa once again.

The head of the Ethiopian delegation firmly condemned the campaign in the Western press to discredit the policy of the countries of the socialist community in Africa. Thanks to the selfless internationalist aid of these states, he noted, many African territories have attained genuine independence and embarked on the road of building a new society of social justice and equality.

OAU 'Split' Allegations Refuted

LD222256Y Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

["Voice of Free Africa"--TASS headline]

[Text] Khartoum, July 22, TASS--TASS correspondents Boris Pilnikov, Yuriy Pichugin and Vyacheslav Popov report:

For more than a fortnight the attention of the African and world public was riveted to the capital of Sudan, the venue of the session of the Ministerial Council of the Organisation of African Unity and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Countries--Members of that representative organisation of independent states of the African Continent.

1978 is a particular year in the life of African peoples. It is characterised by intensification of subversive activities of imperialism, which, with a view to preserve its shaken positions, more frequently resorts to overt interference in internal affairs of African countries, [to] support and establishment of puppet regimes. A patent testimony of this are the events in Zaire's province of Shaba and in the area of the Horn of Africa, in Zimbabwe and Namibia.

Obviously, it is not accidental in these conditions that Western bourgeois propaganda has been recently intensively circulating all sorts of fabrications on alleged insoluble contradictions between African countries, foretelling nearly an all-out split of the organisation.

But the course of the OAU assembly in Khartoum has refuted these allegations. The heads of independent African states have reaffirmed their allegiance to the basic principles of the OAU Charter, declared the desire to strengthen unity and solidarity.

Abortive have been the attempts to lead the assembly away from the discussion of the priority objectives, and above all, the question of final and full abolition of colonialism, racism and apartheid in the continent. The participants in the assembly unanimously declared for a broader political, moral and material aid to the national liberation movements.

The assembly has received as a challenge to independent Africa the reports on attempts to push through the U.S. Congress a decision on the official lifting of sanctions against the racist Rhodesia regime. In a resolution on this matter, the participants in the session declared their resolute support of the armed struggle waged by the Zimbabwe people under the guidance of the Patriotic Front.

The OAU assembly has denounced the manoeuvres of the racist Smith regime, including the so-called "internal settlement", aimed at preserving colonial and racist rule in Zimbabwe. The assembly urged all countries to give all-round support to the Zimbabwe people.

The assembly has taken the decision on forming a special body for the exercise of more effective measures on observance of political, economic and military sanctions against the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia and also for control over the implementation of an oil embargo against the racist regimes.

Considering the important contribution of the "frontline states" in the struggle against racist regimes, bigger assistance will be given to them. The assembly resolutely denounced mercenarism. A special resolution points out that forces of imperialism resort to the use of mercenaries to destabilise and undermine revolutionary processes in countries of the continent.

In a special resolution, the participants in the all-African forum denounced Israel's aggressive policy in the Middle East and declared in support of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the right to have an independent state of their own.

The heads of African countries resolutely denounced the growing foreign interference in internal affairs of the continent. In discussing the question, some speakers tried to discredit the policy of the countries of the socialist community in Africa. But the progressive forces of Africa have given a worthy rebuff to these attempts, inspired by international imperialism.

The presidents of Madagascar, Benin, Angola, Mozambique and other countries highly appraised the policy of the socialist countries, which have made by their support a contribution to deliverance of Africa from the oppression of colonialism and racism, and wrathfully denounced the intervention of NATO countries in the continent.

The assembly has elected Foreign Minister of the Togo Edem Kodjo to the post of general secretary of the Organisation of African Unity for the next four-year term. It has been announced that the next OAU assembly is planned to be held in Monrovia, the capital of the West-African state of Liberia.

ETHIOPIAN HERALD on Summit

LD231924Y Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 23 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, July 23, TASS--The debates at the African leaders' meeting in Khartoum, just over, clearly showed the difference between the reactionary policy of imperialist quarters on the continent and the fraternal aid given the embattled African peoples by socialist countries, writes in today's editorial the paper ETHIOPIAN HERALD.

It notes that the imperialist powers keep supporting the forces of oppression and exploitation on the continent the racist regimes in the south of Africa.

Our peoples, the ETHIOPIAN HERALD underlines, are fully resolved to carry on the struggle for the final elimination of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism. By joint efforts they will repel all imperialist attempts to divide and recolonize the continent. The Khartoum summit, which reiterated this joint and firm position, proved a serious blow to the imperialist machinations in Africa.

ARKHIPOV, OTHERS OFFER CONDOLENCES FOR GUINEA-BISSAU'S MENDES

LD191327Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 78 p 4 LD

[Text] On 11 July I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; and P.I. Manchkha, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; visited the Guinea-Bissau Embassy in Moscow, expressed profound condolences in connection with the tragic death of Comrade Francisco Mendes, member of the Standing Commission of the Executive Committee of Struggle of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands and chief commissar of the Council of State Commissars of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, and signed the book of condolences.

SWAPO OFFICIAL VOWS COMPLETE LIBERATION OF NAMIBIA

LD212128Y Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, July 21, TASS--The Namibian people is fully resolved to fight on till the complete liberation of their motherland, including the Walvis Bay sea port, stated here a representative of the South-West Africa People's Organization S. Muzialeba.

He strongly condemned attempts by South African authorities to retain their control over that strategically important port after Namibia attains independence. The racist regime of Vorster and his Western sponsors, S. Muzialeba noted, seek to keep Walvis Bay in order to use it as a springboard for hostile actions against sovereign Namibia and other African countries.

The Namibian people will not permit its territory to be turned into a stronghold of world imperialism on the African Continent, stated the SWAPO representative.

SYDNEY CONFERENCE PROTESTS U.S. ADVANCES IN ASIA

LD231535Y Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 23 July 78 LD

[Text] Sydney, July 25, TASS--The Soviet Union's peace initiatives are in the center of attention of an international conference for turning the Indian and Pacific oceans into a peace zone. They found reflection in the concluding declaration adopted by the participants in the conference, just over here, which stresses that an end to the arms race is the most important task facing mankind today.

The U.S. created a wide network of bases in the Indian Ocean, the declaration notes, and despite world public protests, continues to build new ones, in particular, on Diego Garcia Island.

Unfolding the campaign for eliminating foreign bases on the Australian Continent is regarded by the conference as the basic direction of prompt and permanent actions by peace-loving forces in this country. The existence of about forty foreign bases in Australia, including such as North-west Cape, Pinegap and Narrangar, turn the fifth continent into an American nuclear base and, in case of war, it will become a target for a retaliatory nuclear strike, the declaration stresses.

Conference participants demanded the complete banning of the manufacture of neutron weapons. We the delegates from Australia, New Zealand, the Fiji Islands, New Caledonia and Papua-New Guinea, says the concluding document, are joining for the sake of a common cause the peoples of Europe, Asia, Latin America and Africa in condemning this terrible weapon. We declare that the decision of James Carter's administration to start the manufacture and deployment of this weapon can only cause another costly and still more lethal round of the arms race.

The conference expressed profound alarm over the openly hostile actions of the Chinese authorities against the people and Government of Vietnam, and confirmed the need to organize wide actions in solidarity with Vietnam in its struggle to uphold its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The representatives of peace-loving forces gathered in Sydney firmly condemned the continuing suppression of the Chilean people by Pinochet's fascist regime.

They pledged full support for the struggle of the Government and people of Democratic Yemen to consolidate national independence, social progress and sovereignty, and pledged solidarity with that struggle.

PRO-PEKING TERRORISTS PROMPT TRIBAL CONFLICT IN PHILIPPINES

LD201542Y Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Manila, July 20, TASS--A pro-Peking terrorist grouping, the so-called New People's Army operating illegally, in the territory of the Philippines, kindles intertribal conflicts in the northern provinces of the country. As a result, the situation in these provinces has deteriorated, the press reports.

Speaking at an emergency meeting with representatives of the local military administration, President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines ordered measures to be taken to end such provocations and bloodshed.

The New People's Army which uses the tactics of subversion and sabotage exists only because it has all-round support from Peking, which supplies it, specifically, with arms and ammunition.

TASS CITES JAPANESE PRESS CRITICISM OF TALKS WITH PRC

LD212228Y Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

["Grave Concern"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, July 21, TASS--Commenting on the negotiations, that resumed in Peking today, on conclusion of a Japanese-Chinese "Treaty of Peace and Friendship," the press, public and political circles of Japan are making an insistent call that a serious thought be given once again to national interests, to the future of the country.

"We cannot but feel profound concern over these negotiations, the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN writes editorially. The treaty with China encompasses many dangerous elements, and its conclusion can lead Japan to making the worst choice in its post-war diplomacy. Peking is seeking to draw Japan into its anti-Soviet strategy and considers this to be the main aim of the Japanese-Chinese treaty. It should not be forgotten that whether Japan wants so or not, on concluding that treaty, it may find itself involved into the strategy of China and the United States, directed against the USSR. The alliance with China would mean renunciation of independent policy and a turn to a pro-Chinese, anti-Soviet course." Warning against hurry in negotiations with China, SANKEI SHIMBUN urges the government "to uphold the main line of the Japanese diplomacy, aimed at maintaining friendly relations with all the countries." Only such a stand should be the initial point of the Japanese foreign policy, the newspaper stresses.

Editor-in-chief of the big newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN S. Hata declares against the country's being drawn into Peking's anti-Soviet strategy. "Some people in Japan advocate the playing of an anti-Soviet card with the assistance of the Japanese-Chinese 'Treaty of Peace and Friendship', he writes in the newspaper ASAHI EVENING NEWS. The government should not allow itself being drawn into such a 'game'. It should adhere to broad independent views and carry out a policy in keeping with the spirit of relaxation of international tension. Under no circumstances, considering the development of history, a short-sighted policy should be carried out," S. Hata stresses.

"The Japanese-Chinese treaty is of an anti-Soviet character and has vivid outlines of a military alliance, I. Nagai, professor of the Tokyo Polytechnical Institute points out in the newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN. Resorting to its favourite tactics, China seeks to aggravate the relations between Japan and the USSR, and then to use this in its anti-Soviet policy." Conclusion of the treaty with China, I. Nagai stresses, will negatively affect the international situation, above all in Asia.

Ilyin Commentary on Talks

OW231343Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 21 Jul 78 OW

[Text] The Japan-China negotiations on the conclusion of a so-called peace and friendship treaty reopened today, 21 July. In connection with this, Radio Moscow commentator Lev Ilyin writes: Basically, peaceful relations between two countries, based on equality should be no cause for objection to anybody. How Japan will develop its relations with China is Japan's own business. However, the draft treaty Peking has for 4 years been trying to impose on Japan has become a source of apprehension and protest both inside as well as outside Japan.

The problem lies in the substance of the proposed treaty. Although it will be called by the grandiose name of "Japan-China Peace and Friendship Treaty," the conclusion of such a treaty will do nothing but complicate international relations and harm the cause of peace in Asia.

The problem is that Peking has been insisting on incorporating into the treaty a clause providing that both countries will jointly oppose hegemony by a third country, and that Peking will not retreat even an inch from its original position. While doing so, the Chinese leaders do not hide the fact that by "a third country" they mean the Soviet Union. Furthermore, the antihegemony clause will give China a pretext for demanding that Japan take joint action with it against any other country that has incurred the disfavor of the Peking leaders.

It is noteworthy that when PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua recently met with a Japanese Diet delegation in Peking, he accused Vietnam of pursuing hegemony in Asia and urged Japan to take a resolute stand against Vietnam. It is easy to see China's scheme underlying this kind of criticism. China, under a false pretext, has cut off its economic aid to a country that is embarking on a peaceful national construction program. Peking has recalled its experts from Vietnam, sent its military aircraft into Vietnam's airspace, and is obstructing a peaceful border settlement between Vietnam and Cambodia.

The Maoists have concocted the label of "regional hegemony." Using this label, they will be able to charge any country--Vietnam, India, or any other country against which China has been making territorial claims--of having hegemonic ambitions. The fact is, however, that the present foreign policy pursued by the Chinese leadership is the most typical example of hegemonism.

The Chinese leadership has stated that war is unavoidable. While openly calling for preparations for war, it is perpetrating subversive activities against neighboring nations, including Japan. Obviously, one of the factors driving China to seek closer relations with Japan is its expectation that it will be able to rely on Japan's economic strength and advanced science and technology. Peking sees Japan as a source of modern weapons and modern weapons plants. As is known, Japanese military personnel have been visiting China frequently.

Based on these facts, it is reasonable to think that a Japan-China treaty signed on Chinese terms will be a treaty not only of political but also of military alliance. It is feared that this kind of alliance will complicate Japan's relations with other countries. Japan will ultimately find itself being dragged into the Chinese leaders' adventurist policies. That is why Japanese public opinion is so vehemently opposed to the treaty with China.

TASS DESCRIBES CURRENT CRISES IN BOLIVIAN AFFAIRS

Government Proclaims State of Siege

LD211558Y Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 21 July 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 21, TASS--A state of siege has been proclaimed in Bolivia. A government decree says that this extraordinary measure was prompted by the existence of plots by subversive elements and protests in connection with the cancellation of the results of the July 9 general elections. As is known, the results were cancelled after representatives of the opposition had indicated that crude falsification had taken place during the elections and during the count of ballots.

All constitutional guarantees are suspended in accordance with the decree.

Pereda Heads 'Armed Rebellion'

LD212110Y Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 21, TASS--A dangerous turn has taken place in the complex and tense political situation in Bolivia.

General [Pereda] Asbun, who was the official presidential candidate at the July 9 elections, has headed an armed rebellion by his supporters in the Santa Cruz Department in the east of the country. The rebels, who are supported by some military garrisons in Coha Bamba in Beni departments, demand that Asbun be proclaimed winner in the elections and that Suaso, the candidate of the Democratic and Popular Unity Front, that includes the Communist Party of Bolivia, had polled a considerable number of votes be expelled from the country.

At their gatherings and in their radio broadcasts the rebels are inciting the military and right-wing civilian circles to stage a "nationalistic revolution" and defend the country from the "communist threat".

A state of siege has been introduced in La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, where the Democratic and Popular Unity Front has strong positions. All key points are heavily guarded and soldiers are patrolling the streets.

President Banzer Resigns

LD221304Y Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] New York, July 22, TASS--According to reports which reached here from La Paz, President of Bolivia General Hugo Banzer has resigned and turned over power to the military junta. The junta swore in as new president General Juan Pereda Asbun, after which it resigned its powers.

As is known, as a result of the presidential elections held in Bolivia on July 9, General Juan Pereda Asbun was declared winner as he was claimed to receive more votes compared with the candidate of the left-wing opposition. However, in answer to the demand of the left wing forces, the supreme election tribunal of Bolivia examined the results of the elections and cancelled them as rigged. The new presidential elections were to be held in the next six months.

Meanwhile, the situation in Bolivia aggravated, and tension was running high. According to newspapers, right-wing forces feared that new presidential elections would end in a victory for the left-wing opposition.

MASHEROV, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN CUBA; MET BY RAUL CASTRO

LD2209 32Y Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Havana, July 22, TASS--A Soviet party and government delegation led by alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, first secretary of the Communist Party of Belorussia CC, P.M. Masherov, has arrived in Havana at the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, the Cuban State Council and the Council of Ministers. The delegation is to attend celebrations on the occasion of the day of the national uprising--the 25th anniversary of the heroic assault of Moncada Barracks by a group of revolutionaries led by Fidel Castro.

The delegation also includes members of the CPSU CC, USSR Minister of the Merchant Marine T.B. Guzhenko and USSR Ambassador in the Republic of Cuba N.P. Tolubeyev.

In the International Jose Marti Airport, the Soviet delegation was welcomed by Second Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, First Vice Chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic Raul Castro, members of the Communist Party of Cuba CC, Chairman of the Cuban Soviet-Friendship Association S. Marinello, Cuban Ambassador to the USSR Severo Aguirre del Cristo and other officials.

CARIBBEAN COMMON MARKET MEMBERS MEET IN KINGSTOWN

LD2123 48Y Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Georgetown, July 21, TASS--The heads of the delegations of 12 states, members of the Caribbean Common Market [CARICOM] have declared for a resolute rebuff to the inroad of multinational monopolies into the Caribbean basin zone, for further consolidation of the unity of the countries of the region. They participated in the work of the conference of the Ministerial Council of that organisation, which has been held in the capital of Jamaica.

The participants in the conference have unanimously stated that the meeting had been held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and optimism, it had demonstrated firm determination of the Caribbean basin states to comprehensively develop and strengthen CARICOM unity and integration.

At the conference, a number of measures have been taken with a view to lessen the influence of multinational monopolies in the region. Much attention has been paid to revision of the customs rules and making some commodities duty-free in trade between the Caribbean Common Market member countries. Decisions has been taken on forming a big money fund to promote the development of fisheries in those countries and to purchase planes for the CARICOM's intrazonal Liat airline.

The conference in Kingstown has been successfully completed. In the opinion of the observers, yet another important step has been made towards stronger economic integration of the young states of the Caribbean zone, which are upholding their national interests.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DECISION TO IMPROVE POSTAL SERVICE

LD221754Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 22 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on measures for further improving the postal communications service. The decision notes that in the past few years a number of measures have been implemented in the country for improving the work of postal communications. Towns and station post offices have been built and modeled. New communications departments have been opened and the use of surface and air mail has increased. The speedy transmission of central newspaper texts to the country's largest towns by means of telegraphic facsimile has been organized so that texts may be printed and delivered to these areas on the day they are issued in Moscow.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have emphasized that the postal communications service for the population and the national economy needs further improvement. The material and technical base of postal communications is only developing slowly. At certain post offices and communications' centers the processing of correspondence is carried out manually. The deadlines for the delivery of letters, papers and magazines are not being adhered to. The turnover of cadres, postal workers and especially postmen is high.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers make it incumbent upon the relevant organizations to adopt measures to eliminate these shortcomings. In particular, the material and technical base of postal communications should be improved. The transportation of mail in containers should be extended. It is proposed to increase the network of postal communications branches, particularly in new housing areas, to create the necessary cultural and living conditions for postal communications collectives and also to allocate more service apartments to postmen and places for their children at preschool establishments.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES CHKALOV MEMORIAL SOCIETY PRESIDENT

LD192130Y Moscow TASS in English 2054 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 19,(TASS)--A. Cowl (Vancouver, USA), president of the Chkalov Memorial Committee, was received in the Kremlin today. He asked Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet,to pass on to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a copy of Georgiy Baydukov's book "Chkalov" which was published in the USA.

During a friendly conversation with Vasiliy Kuznetsov A. Cowl told about the activities of the Chkalov Memorial Committee. A memorial has been put up in Vancouver at the site of landing of the Soviet plane which made in 1937 a non-stop flight from Moscow to the USA over the North Pole. One of the city streets and a park have been named after Valeriy Chkalov, the crew's commander.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov thanked the leaders and all members of the Chkalov Memorial Committee for their work in popularising the historic flight, which was an important page in Soviet-U.S. relations, and in general for their activities to strengthen mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries. He extended to the delegation warm greetings and the best of wishes from Leonid Brezhnev.

Present at the meeting were crew members who made the flight over the North Pole, Georgiy Baidukov and Aleksandr Belyakov, as well as Olga Chkalova and Igor Chkalov.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES MADE IN UKRAINE

AU211626Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 21 Jul 78 AU

[Text] In accordance with the USSR and Ukrainian SSR constitutions, the USSR law on the USSR Council of Ministers and the 5 July 1978 decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the procedure of putting into effect the USSR law on the USSR Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved to change the names of state committees of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers to Ukrainian SSR state committees;

To transform the Ukrainian association of the republic's Council of Ministers for the sale of agricultural equipment, spare parts, mineral fertilizers and other material and technical means, for the organization of the repair and the utilization of machines at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, into the Union-Republican State Committee of the Ukrainian SSR for the Production and Technical Provision of Agriculture.

The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved to transform the State Security Committee under the Ukrainian Council of Ministers into the Ukrainian SSR State Security Committee, and to change the Central Statistical Administration under the Ukrainian Council of Ministers into the Ukrainian SSR Central Statistical Administration.

BRIEFS

USSR POPULATION FIGURE--Moscow, Jul 21, TASS--The population of the Soviet Union stood at 261,200,000 by July 1, 1978, the Statistical Board of the USSR has reported. [Text] [Moscow TAS in English 1206 GMT 21 July 78 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 21-23 JULY

LD240530 [Editorial Report LD/AU] Moscow Domestic Service at 0100 GMT on 21 July reports that the reaping of grain is extending further into the mountains in Kirgizia. The farmers of Issyk-Kulskaya Oblast, the republic's main grain growing area, have commenced selective reaping of barley and wheat. The farmers have promised to produce 1.5 million tons of grain crops this year, 160,000 tons more than written into earlier pledges.

At 0500 GMT on 21 July the radio reports that 4,000 combines are harvesting grain in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast. As of 21 July, farms in the oblast had handed over 250,000 tons of grain to state stores. Mass reaping of grain crops has begun in the southern rayons of Orenburgskaya Oblast. The oblast's farms intend to complete reaping in 7 or 8 work days.

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT on 21 July carries a 250-word routine weather forecast saying that, although it is the second half of July, "in the greater part of the republic's territory there have been very few hot summer days." The cool and rainy weather, according to the forecast, has retarded crop ripening and early grain harvesting. In recent days it was raining nearly all over the Ukraine. As a result of the heavy rains, the level of water in the Carpathian rivers has risen. "In Poltavskaya, Sumskaya, Chernigovskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Cherkassakaya oblasts precipitation totalled 20-45 millimeters. It was hailing here and there. This has resulted in grain flattening." Cool weather with showers is forecast for the coming day

At 1900 GMT on 21 July Moscow Radio's correspondent reports that harvesting is underway in Stavropolskiy Kray. Almost 600,000 tons of newly harvested crops has reached elevators.

The radio also reports at 1100 GMT on 22 July that the harvesting front has shifted to the central regions of the Ukraine and has come close to Siberia and Kazakhstan Virgin Lands. The first harvesters have started work on the fields of Altayskiy Kray and the campaign has begun in Saratovskaya Oblast. The harvesting is moving toward the central regions of the RSFSR. The combines are ready in Ivanovskaya, Belgorodskaya, Kaluzhskaya and other oblasts.

At 1700 GMT on 22 July the adio reports that according to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture reports, harvesting is underway in 11 union republics. In recent days reaping and threshing were begun by the grain growers in Voroshilovgradskaya, Saratovskaya, Lvovskaya, Vinnitskaya, Voronezhskaya, Aktyubinskaya and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts, and in the maritimes and Khabarovskiy krays.

At 0500 GMT on 23 July the radio reports that almost the entire harvest has been collected in Chimkentskaya Oblast and the harvest is ending in Dzhambulskaya Oblast. The last grain combines left the fields of Turkmenia today. Gross harvest of grain in the republic of Turkmenia has risen 1.5 times compared with last year.

The radio also reports at 0700 GMT on 23 July that in Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan, harvesting of grain crops has been nearly completed. In North Caucasus, the south of the Ukraine, Moldavia and the lower Volga regions it is in full swing. In Volgogradskaya Oblast, most rayons have already started harvesting.

At 1530 GMT on 23 July, the radio reports that the first combines started work in the grain fields of Altayskiy Kray today; mechanizers began harvesting rye and winter wheat, which occupy over 100,000 hectares. In Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, one-fifth of the crops in the oblast have now been harvested.

At 1600 GMT on 23 July, the radio reports that many major grain-producing rayons in the Kuban completed the harvest today. Ear crops have been gathered in and the sowing of after-harvesting and preparation of land for the autumn sowing of winter crops are getting underway.

PAZHITNEV REVIEWS INCREASING PACE OF HARVEST OPERATIONS

LD211549Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 78 p 2 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "The Harvest Is Gathering Speed"]

[Text] These days bouquets of flowers, bread and salt are being presented with increasing frequency to combine operators who have achieved record indicators in the harvest. The country's harvest is gathering speed. Thousands of machine operators, implementing the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum decisions, are doing shock work and trying to gladden the motherland with high grain harvests.

The crop growers of Rostovskaya Oblast are completing the cutting of grain on their second million hectares. The machine operators of Peschanokopskiy Rayon finished harvesting grain crops first here. They only took 9 working days to cut and thresh 85,000 hectares of grain.

The harvest production line is gathering speed in the Ukraine. On the heels of the machine operators of the south, the crop growers of Transcarpathia, the Dnepr region, Bukovina and several kolkhozes in central rayons have joined in. The grain harvest in the republic is on its second million hectares.

The cutting of grain crops is now being carried out by the farms of 11 union republics. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, grain and leguminous crops (excluding corn) have been gathered from an area of 12 million hectares--10 percent of the plan. The swatches from half the mown areas have been threshed.

As the harvesting area expands, the flow of grain into the elevators is increasing. The crop growers of the Kuban are backing up their promise--to sell the state 4.35 million tons of grain that have been sent to the motherlands' granaries. The farms of Rostovskaya Oblast have also given the state 1 million tons of grain.

The harvest is embracing more and more regions. The ripe grain fields demand an increase in the rate of cutting. At the same time in some places the harvest caught machine operators unaware. In Karagandinskaya and Aktyubinskaya oblasts the harvests will soon reach the fields. But 25 percent of the grain combines here still are not ready. They are behind with repairs in Kirovskaya, Permskaya, Chitinskaya and certain other oblasts. Not only omissions in the organization of repair work, but also violations of delivery plans by industrial enterprises for machinery spare parts, are having an effect. The following telegram was received by the editorial board from M. Chepurnov, deputy chairman of the Kalinin Selkhozteknika Association: "Through the fault of the Taganrog and Tula combine plants the oblasts have still not received 50 percent of the necessary parts. As a result, 286 grain combines on kolkhozes and sovkhozes have not been restored. All requests to the suppliers have gone unheeded."

Unfortunately, this report is not an isolated one. Collectives of industrial enterprises and party organizations must intensify efforts to fulfill plans and pledges and must deliver machinery and spare parts to rural workers in good time.

Great, responsible tasks were set by the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum for fodder procurement workers. This year they must lay in nearly 65 million tons of hay, more than 62 million tons of cured hay, more than 7 million tons of grass meal and a large quantity of silage. Many collectives have achieved good results in implementing the program. The farms of Azerbaijan and the Ukraine are close to fulfilling targets for laying in cured hay. Haymaking is proceeding rapidly in Lithuania and the green harvest is gathering speed in Belorussia and Estonia. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by the end of the first 10 days in July, 15.9 million tons of hay, 34.4 million tons of cured hay and 2.1 million tons of grass meal had been laid in. The procurement plan has been 25, 55 and 30 percent fulfilled, respectively.

However, work is not progressing rapidly everywhere. On the farms of Gorkovskaya Oblast a rich harvest of grasses has been cultivated. There is the possibility of procuring enough fodder. In Lukoyanovskiy Rayon, for instance, 74 percent of the planned quantity of cured hay has been procured, while in neighboring Bolsheboldinskiy Rayon the figure is only 8 percent. The farms of Ardatovskiy Rayon have fulfilled the target for the manufacture of grass meal 59 percent, while in Navashinskiy Rayon the figure is only 1 percent. And the reason for this contrast is that harvesting and tractor pools have not been created and machinery prepared in time, and machinery is not used at full strength everywhere. As a result, in the oblast as a whole the rate of fodder procurement is lower than last year. The quality of the fodder also leaves something to be desired. Quality control has clearly slackened. In Bolshemurashkinskiy Rayon, not one of the five laboratories is operating.

Reports of organizational omissions and slow rates of progress in haymaking are also coming from other farms. In Chelyabinskaya Oblast, for instance, as yet about 200,000 tons of hay have been procured of the necessary 628,000 tons. Here pickup balers and ventilators for drying grasses are often standing idle. So far less fodder has been laid in than last year on a significant number of farms in Bashkiria and Kurskaya, Sverdlovskaya and certain other oblasts.

The rhythm of harvesting work is becoming increasingly intensive. To gather the harvest to the last ear of grain and to procure as much fodder as possible for livestock units--that should now be the aim of crop growers' efforts.

PARTY ORGANIZATIONS MUST IMPLEMENT CPSU PLENUM DECISIONS

LD2116O1Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Communists' Combat Tasks"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee July Plenum was an event of tremendous importance in the life of the party and country as a whole. The report by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee, and the plenum resolution determined the paths of the further comprehensive, dynamic development of our agriculture for the sake of the further growth of the people's well-being.

The large and complex tasks set by the Central Committee ask a great deal of the party organization and all communists. "They are called upon," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the plenum, "to use methods of party persuasion and communist education in providing millions of people with an understanding of these tasks, inspiring them and focusing their efforts on implementing the agricultural development program outlined by the party."

The results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum are currently being discussed by party committee plenums and aktiv meetings. Meetings will be held later in primary party organizations. This widespread discussion plays an important role in mobilizing communists and all working people to the fulfillment of party plans. A thorough and in-depth analysis of the state of affairs and accumulated experience, exacting work and a desire to draw concrete conclusions to improve it--this is the spirit and content of the large collective council that helps party organizations outline effective measures for developing agricultural production in their regions.

No collective has the right to remain aloof from the common concern. It is important that every party organization, whatever section it is in, when discussing the results of the Central Committee plenum and the paramount tasks, should determine as specifically as possible its participation in the nationwide task and try to insure that it makes a significant contribution to it.

Special responsibility lies with rural communists, of course. They constitute a large and capable army--5.8 million people, or 1.2 million more than in 1965. Some 2.7 million party members and candidate members actually work in agricultural production. It is necessary to enhance even further the role of party organizations at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and also at construction, agroindustrial, land reclamation, processing and other enterprises and institutes connected with agriculture. The effective implementation of the CPSU's agrarian policy depends to a decisive extent on their persistent, energetic and purposeful work.

In recent years raykoms have been considerably strengthened as the chief political organs in the countryside and authoritative elements in the party leadership of the countryside's economy and social and cultural life. There are now over 3,000 of them. A great deal of organizational work on the leadership of agriculture is done by party obkoms and kraykoms and union republican communist party central committees.

However, having said all this, the CPSU Central Committee called for a self-critical and exacting assessment of achievements that takes modern demands into account. The plenum pointed out that the new stage of the struggle to improve agriculture must be matched by a correspondingly higher standard of party leadership and improved methods of work among the masses.

What demands are at the forefront? It is necessary to look more deeply into the economic and social processes in the countryside, and to recognize and utilize more fully the new possibilities created for the accelerated growth of agricultural production. The superficial approach, so-called impulsive methods, bureaucratic elements and neglect of the views of the aktiv and specialists are absolutely intolerable when it comes to production leadership.

The key problem is work with cadres. A very great deal must be done in order to promote specialists to posts as middle link leaders and to train machine operators and assign them to the countryside. It is necessary to enhance the responsibility of kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders for the fulfillment of plans and the strictest observance of state discipline and to insure that they pay more attention to satisfying people's housing and everyday needs and growing spiritual requirements.

When discussing the materials of the Central Committee July Plenum party organizations must focus attention on unused agricultural production reserves. [paragraph continues]

The correct method is to analyze why some get ahead and others fall behind and how the best indicators are achieved. Advanced experience, verified by science and life, should promote efficient utilization of the economic potential created in the country by the Kuban farmers' noble initiative. They have adopted new, increased pledges to sell 4.35 million tons of grain to the state in the third year of the 5-year plan, more than their previous plan.

The pressing duty of party organizations is to use all methods of party influence in order to conduct in a militant fashion widespread propaganda and expaanation of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum documents among the masses and to implant their meaning and significance in the hearts and minds of every person. Leading party, soviet and economic cadres are obliged to participate in this great work. It is necessary to involve in it specialists and scientists, production innovators and all the best propaganda forces. The editorial boards of central and local papers; social, political and agricultural journals; radio and television have crucial tasks to perform. Active propaganda of the plenum's materials and decisions in close connection with the deeds of the day will contribute to the further upsurge of socialist competition for the successful gathering of the harvest and completion of other agricultural work, as well as the unconditional fulfillment of plans and pledges for the year and for the 5-year plan as a whole. Communists are urged to be in the vanguard of this competition and to set a personal example of selfless labor.

The attainment of the outlined goals will require all of the party's rich experience and the knowledge, skill and organizing ability of its fighters. They will make every effort to fulfill the Central Committee plenum decisions and implement the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress.

UKRAINIAN CP PLENUM ON AGRICULTURE ENDS IN KIEV

LD211856Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has ended in Kiev. The results of the July CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks of the communists of the republic in the field of agriculture were discussed. Shcherbitskiy, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report. It was said at the plenum that the working people of the republic approve the agrarian policy of the party.

The successes of Ukrainian agriculture were reported. For example, the average annual gross grain yield over the 1971-1977 period increased by over 1.5 times and procurement of sugar beet increased by 42 percent. The production of meat, milk and other products increased sharply. The prosperity of agricultural workers significantly improved.

At the same time the plenum noted shortcomings in the Ukraine's agricultural production and adopted a decision that lays down new tasks for developing the republic's agriculture.

SALYUT-6 CREW PHOTOGRAPHS PARTS OF USSR, OCEAN

LD211244Y Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Moscow July 21 TASS--A TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Center:

The crew of the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Progress-2 are continuing their planned research and experiments. The pumping of the second fuel component--oxidiser--into the tank of the Salyut-6 station was completed yesterday. The programme of refuelling the joint engine installation of the station with fuel delivered in the orbit on board the cargo transport ship Progress-2 has been fulfilled completely.

A larger part of today's programme is devoted to the earth and world ocean photography in the interests of science and various branches of national economy. Immediately after breakfast and medical checkup, Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov prepared photographic equipment for operation. Then the cosmonauts carried out orientation of the complex and started photography. Photography was done over the areas of Belorussia, the Ukraine, the lower reaches of the Volga, the Caspian Sea, Kazakhstan, Central Asia as well as over the world ocean.

In the second half of the day a new technological experiment is planned in the Splav ("alloy") equipment mounted in the air lock chamber.

According to the figures of telemetric information and reports of the crew, the state of the systems of the space complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-29-Progress-2 is normal. Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov feel well. The programme of work in the near-earth orbit is being fulfilled successfully.

Progress-2 Delivers Cargo

LD212328Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1343 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

["The Path to the Salyut Station's Longevity"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--TASS special correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports from the Flight Control Center:

The freight port has been functioning for 12 days in near-earth orbit. The second refueling ever of manned scientific station operation in orbit has been successfully completed. The Progress cargo ship is already included in the technological chain for supplying space flights as an established system, increasing the longevity of the Salyut station and providing an opportunity to increase sharply the efficiency and quality of scientific and national economic work in orbit, V. Blagov, deputy flight director, noted.

In all, about 2 tons of cargo was delivered to the station by the space messenger. Some 600 kilograms of fuel and oxidizer have filled up the tanks of the Salyut-6 station. About 200 litres of fresh water, several hundred kilograms of produce and air cylinders have been delivered to the station. The present operation in delivering cargo to the orbital station, Blagov noted, has convinced us that the crew is not obliged to take part in many laborious jobs such as transferring fuel, air and water. On this occasion we carried out these operations automatically, almost totally by commands from earth. The cosmonauts have reported that they have continued their experiements.

A mass-meter has been installed on board, which provides an opportunity to be weighed in conditions of weightlessness. The results of this research, conducted for the first time in orbit, were somewhat unexpected. The weight lost by the cosmonauts during the first 2-3 weeks of working in weightless conditions was recovered during the days spent working with the cargo ship. The commander has virtually fully regained his preflight shape, and the flight engineer is actively returning to his.

USSR DEVELOPS FOURTH GENERATION COMMUNICATIONS COMPUTER

LD211530Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1433 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD

["Successes of Soviet Electronics"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--The Soviet Union has mastered the production of Elbrus-2 universal multi-processor fourth generation computers, which have an overall productivity of over 100 million operations a second and substantially surpass the most modern high productivity universal machines of foreign firms, such as the (?B-7700/4), the Cyber-176 (Control Data), the Univac-1100 family, the IBM 370/195 and even the Grey-1 model with a productivity of 50 million operations a second.

The Elbrus-2 is made on the basis of large, highly integrated circuits. The problems of creating a superfast operating element base, precision multi-layer high-frequency plates, group junction formations and original cooling systems have been successfully solved. New types of a fast-acting external memory of great capacity with direct access have been created. New structural solutions have permitted the effective realization of high-level languages, the organization of work in various modes, including those in the modes of real time and the division of time, and have also provided an opportunity for organizing data banks for collective use at the level of an operation system.

In developing the complex the latest automated planning system fitted with a special program provision of several million commands in volume was used. The systemic mathematical provision of the Elbrus-2 complex is fully compatible with the previously announced 10-processor system of the Elbrus-1 that has a productivity for each processor of over 1 million operations a system. The Elbrus-2 computer complexes will be most effectively used in large-scale computing centers, in collective use networks and particularly in large systems for the computation and processing of communications with a ramified network of terminals and communication lines.

BRIEFS

THERMONUCLEAR RESEARCH--Moscow, July 14, TASS--A new installation, more powerful than the Tokamak-10, will ensure heating of plasma to 50 million degrees Centigrade. This installation is being designed by Soviet scientists, a TASS correspondent was told by Academician Boris Kadomtsev, head of the Tokamak thermonuclear program. The high temperature of plasma, Academician Kadomtsev explained, will be achieved through new methods of its heating. Superconducting materials will be used for the electromagnetic windings of the new installation. The main direction of research on the Tokamak-10 is study of heating processes and thermal insulation of plasma. The Tokamak-20 will be used for the study of a prolonged thermonuclear reaction and experimental and technological adjustment of the reactor's various systems. Taking into account the present rate of research, Boris Kadmotsev said, thermonuclear power stations, a big contribution to the country's power potential, are likely to become a reality by the turn of the century. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD]

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